THE ARTS · EDUCATION · THE SOCIETY · SCIENCE

129
P138

# Saturday Review

JANUARY 1, 1972 50c

The Selling of America:
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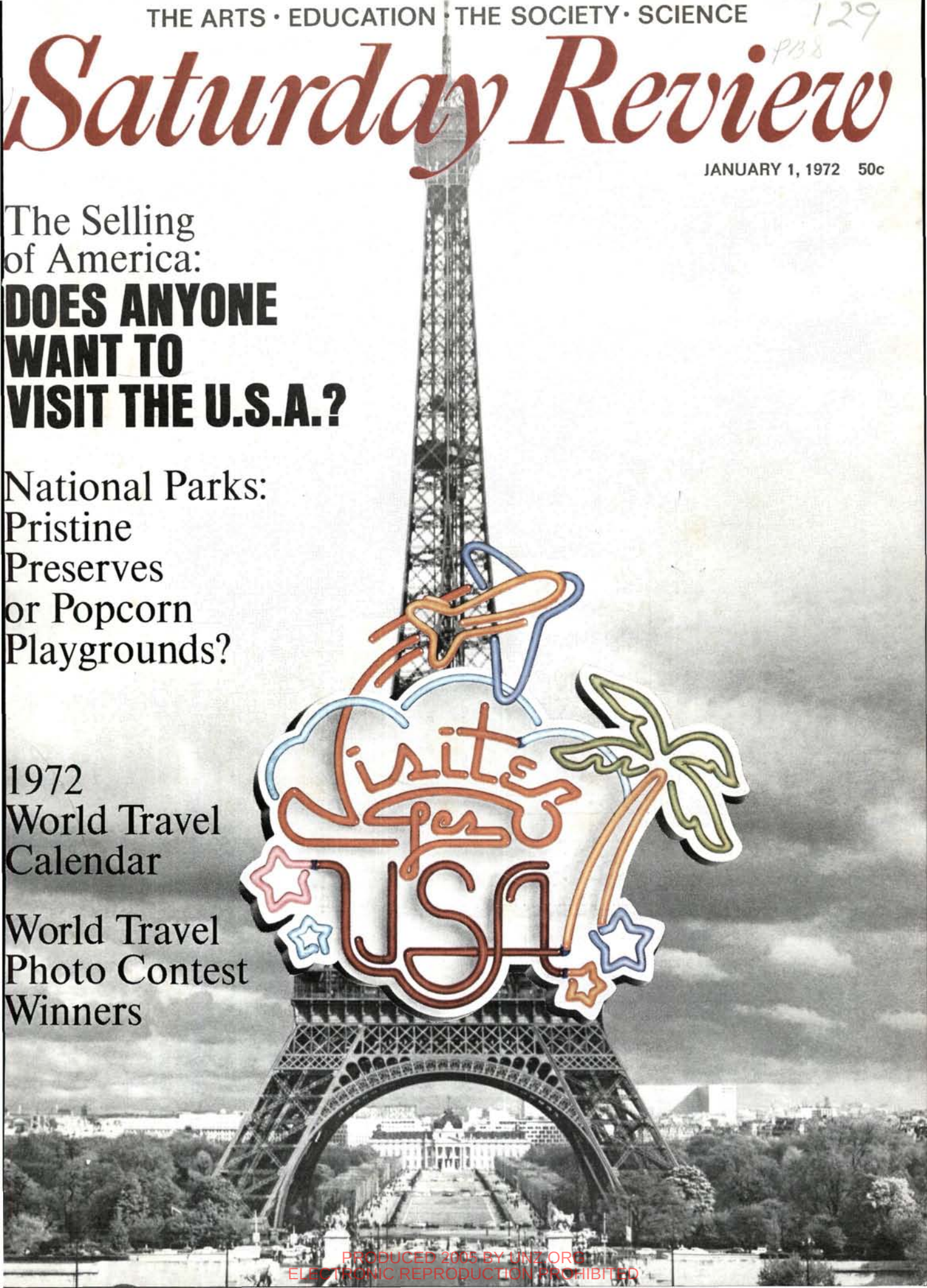
National Parks: Pristine Preserves or Popcorn Playgrounds?

1972 World Travel Calendar

World Travel Photo Contest Winners

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The pianist was Ludwig von Beethoven. And the story is probably apocryphal. But it's a nice lead into a unique and valuable new book—THE BEETHOVEN COMPANION, edited by Thomas K. Scherman and Louis Biancolli. The authors have produced a book that combines biography, analysis and critical appraisal of Beethoven's work—period by period, development by development—including letters and reminiscences about the composer and his music from his contemporaries.

In addition to giving you a full-dress portrait of the master, the book is arranged in such a way as to present the best piece of musical criticism on every one of the published works of Beethoven. In other words, if you are going to a recital tonight and the Piano Sonata Opus 109 is going to be played, you can read what the great critics—perhaps Rolland or Schonberg—or composers—perhaps Mendelssohn or Berlioz—had to say about that particular piece.

Thomas K. Scherman and Louis Biancolli have spent years researching and arranging the material in THE BEETHOVEN COMPANION. The book is long (as it should be to cover Beethoven's prodigious output), and beautifully organized for easy reference. It is a handsome treasury of truth and legend, an extraordinary companion to the work of an endlessly fascinating genius.

*L. L. Day*
Editor-at-Large

THE BEETHOVEN COMPANION ($15.00), edited by Thomas K. Scherman and Louis Biancolli, is published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York 10017. Copies may be obtained from your own bookseller or any Doubleday Book Shop, one of which is located at 724 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019.

*January 1, 1972*

# *Saturday Review*

*Cover stories beginning on page 35*

**SR's Annual World Travel Issue**

*Photo by Marie J. Mattson, Black Star*

*Illustration by Charles White III*

IDEAS

**12 H. G. Wells: The Man Who Discovered Tomorrow** by Jack Williamson

EDITORIAL

**16 The Puritan Ethic Today** by Richard L. Tobin

BOOKS

**23 High Drama at Foggy Bottom,** an essay by Jonathan Mirsky on the jigsaw pieced together from the Pentagon Papers

**23 Index of Books Reviewed**

**26 Book Forum:** Letters from Readers

ENVIRONMENT

**59 The Year of the Firefly** by John Lear

**60 The Borderland of Burning Bubbles** by Duncan C. Blanchard

**64 Conversation with Britain's Environmental Chief** by Sally Lindsay

**71 People in the Machinery** by Paul R. Ehrlich and John P. Holdren

THE ARTS

DANCE

**8 Walter Terry** finds Robbins rollicking.

MOVIES

**22 Arthur Knight** assesses "Diamonds Are Forever," "$," and "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight."

TRAVEL

**The Selling of America**

**36 Does Anyone Want to Visit the U.S.A.?** by Horace Sutton

**38 An Englishman in Apple-pie Land** by Robin Prestage

**40 Pristine Preserves or Popcorn Playgrounds?** by Gladwin Hill

**43 1972 World Travel Calendar**

**50 World Travel Photo Contest**

COLUMNS

**4 Goodman Ace:** Top of My Head

**6 Cleveland Amory:** Trade Winds

**7 Robert Lewis Shayon:** TV-Radio

**17 Letters to the Editor**

GAMES

**28 Your Literary I.Q.**

**75 Literary Crypt**

**75 Wit Twister**

**82 Kingsley Double-Crostic No. 1969**

**CARTOONISTS:** Joe Farris, Mort Gerberg, Joseph Mirachi, Donald Reilly, Bob Schochet, Val Valentine

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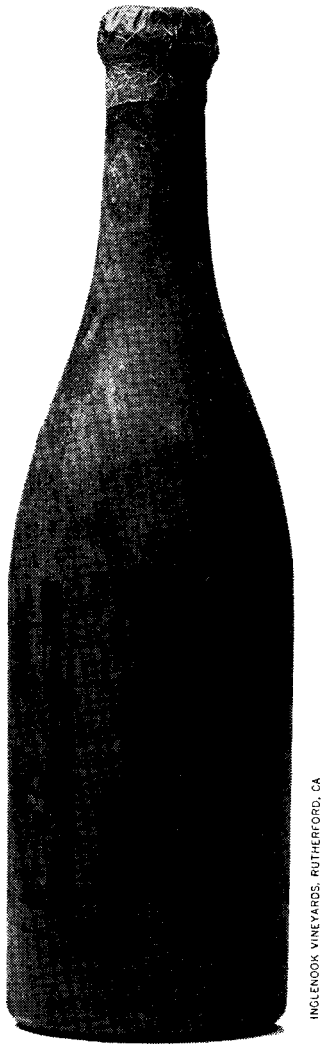


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# Top of My Head

*Goodman Ace*

## The Cut-Rate President

Man, that was a close call! Do you realize those crafty Congressmen and Senators were about to pass up to the White House a sneaky bill that would have permitted every citizen taxpayer of this country to donate one dollar from his federal income tax to the candidate of his choice for President in the coming election?

Think about it! If that bill, giving each party's candidate twenty million one-dollar bills for campaign expenses and limiting him to that amount, had passed, almost any poor slob could have had an equal chance to become President—a white-collar worker in Colorado, a blue-collar worker in Pennsylvania, a guy in a T-shirt in California, a haberdasher in Missouri, a rail splitter in Illinois. We can't have that, for heaven's sake! To say nothing of hell's bells!

The bill is not entirely dead. It has been put ahead for possible use in 1976, when cooler heads will cool it and, one hopes, will recognize that the highest office in our land, if not in the world, deserves something finer than a measly $20-million campaign. We could have been in danger of electing the cheapest President in years. And in these crucial times, it is not meet to go looking for a bargain-basement President marked down from $30-million to $20-million.

Imagine letting us common people have a voice in the selection of our leader. I believe in Vox Pop, but with that kind of one-dollar financing, "pop" goes our whole Presidential election campaign system, which we have come to cherish after so many years. Under that munificent system, when the corporate vested interests, the monied structures, go shopping for a President, they come up with six-figure checks made out to "Himever." They don't go into thrift shops looking for a one-figure President with no one to guide him but his own honorable conscience.

Fortunately, our alert corporations saw through that devious little bill concocted by our lawmakers and lobbied against the proposition: "Pay a dollar and send this man to Camp David." See, you can fool some of the corporations all of the time, and you can fool all the corporations some of the time, but, fortunately, you can't fool all the corporations all of the time.

Of course, that kind of bill found great favor among Democrats, whose man, in a three-horse race in 1968, finished second and paid only $2.20 to place—not even enough to make a mare go, much less a former Vice President—and the Democrats wound up a day at the races $9-million in the hole.

This year, the National Chairman of the Democratic Party, Old Mother O'Brien, found the cupboard was too bare to give his poor dog a bone and looked forward greedily to a $20-million windfall. When the bill was abandoned, he was enraged. He made many unfriendly speeches about our President, who had said that if the bill passed the Congress, he would veto that kind of domestic dollar diplomacy.

And who can blame the President? He has enough encumbrances hamstringing his policies and goals. Isn't it better to be beholden to a handful of rich donors to his campaign than to be constantly beleaguered by millions of one-dollar contributors? Imagine the daily mail. All those "Dear Dick" letters. Dollar sponsors can be very pushy:

"Dear Dick: As one of your sponsors, which you may verify by looking up my tax return, I am writing this second letter. You will recall I wrote you about the air pollution on our block. This neighbor of ours, a crotchety old woman whose chimney belches forth soot and smoke twice a day, has not stopped. She is a sore loser who contributed to the other party. You can have this verified by sending a member of your ecological staff to 314 Maple Street, which is next door to 312, where we live. It isn't often a citizen gets a chance to put in his two cents' worth, but need I remind you I put in fifty times that amount? I hope this letter gets to you before the trip that I read you are going to take to visit the Premier of Outer Mongolia who, need I remind you, did not contribute one cent to your campaign fund. Thanks for the courtesy in allowing us all this opportunity to be part of true democracy in action. Regards to Pat."

See? One man, one vote, one dollar, one helluva mess. I can empathize with all the Democrats who are throwing their hats into the ring, only to have to pick them up and go begging hat in hand for campaign funds.

However, there is an alternative. How about not running *any* Democrat? A one-man race. Startling? Not at all. It's the fashion these days. It will take all the drab politicking out of politics, and all that being beholden to anyone's interest except our country's. And, besides, maybe we've arrived at the time for Vietnamization of American elections.



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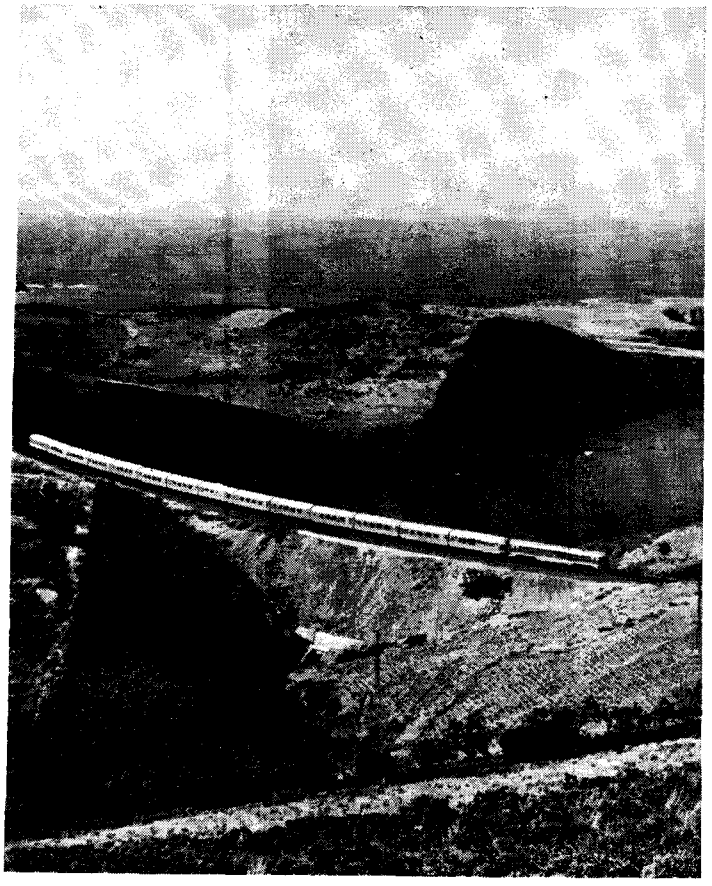

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# Trade Winds

*Cleveland Amory*

Our post-Christmas offering comes to you via Gary Hammond of Hacienda Heights, California, who received it as part of a solicitation for the magazine *Commentary* and notes it was an AP report of a 1970 Prague government edict:

> Because Christmas Eve falls on a Thursday, the day has been designated a Saturday for work purposes. Factories will close all day, with stores open a half-day only. Friday, December 25, has been designated a Sunday, with both factories and stores open all day. Monday, December 28, will be a Wednesday for work purposes. Wednesday, December 30, will be a business Friday. Saturday, January 2, will be a Sunday, and Sunday, January 3, will be a Monday.

So much for the Irony Curtain. Elsewhere, what kind of a year has 1971 been? Not so kind, in the opinion of Lewis Regenstein, of the Committee for Humane Legislation in Washington, D.C., who culled all five of the following items from the ranks of just one paper, *The Washington Post*:

> MELBOURNE (Reuters)—A leading American transplant surgeon said here today that human brain transplants are medically feasible but that they would probably have to be in the form of a total head swap.
>
> SACRAMENTO (UPI)—Mrs. Carol Thorn, thirty-seven, has been judged insane in the fatal shooting of her twelfth husband.
>
> OKLAHOMA CITY (UPI)—An all-white jury deliberated only five minutes today before handing down a 1,500-year prison sentence. . . .
>
> WASHINGTON—A twenty-four-year-old Library of Congress employee was raped and robbed of $2 by a man who put a gun to her head as she got off the bus. . . .
>
> Police said the man forced her into the woods behind 801 Barnaby Terrace, raped her, and then asked directions about what bus to take to Pennsylvania Avenue.
>
> MIAMI (AP)—Zero Zzyz has lost last place in the Miami telephone directory. The new last man is Vladimir Zzzyd.

*Three* Zs—some people will do anything to finish last.

*Joe Paterno: "Football My Way,"* by Mervin D. Hyman and Gordon S. White, Jr. (Macmillan), is one sports book in these pre-Bowl days that not only throws rocks at jocks but also gives the Joe College rah-rah alumni something to think—if they will pardon the expression—about. This is because Mr. Paterno, the bespectacled, Brooklyn-born, ex-Brown-quarterback coach of Penn State is more than just an outspoken man. He is also a well-spoken one and a coach whose teams, one of which he will lead into the Cotton Bowl against Texas on Saturday, have had records second to none—including winning streaks of thirty-one and fifteen games.

"Two years ago," Paterno told us, "when they came to see me about the book, I tried to talk them out of it. I said there's got to be better things to write about than me. Also they wanted to get into controversial things, and at that time, with the Pittsburgh thing and all [Paterno was offered the job of head coach with the Pittsburgh Steelers], I didn't want to do it. But the more I saw of what was going on in college football, the more I decided what the hell. If you believe in something, you might as well go ahead and shoot your mouth off.

"I knew when I did the book," he continued, "that people would say, 'Well, there goes another bigmouth who is just trying to run down something that's been good to him.' But at the same time some awful good things have happened—particularly as we've had such a successful season. Many people from other schools have told me that if Penn State can do what we do without doing things that are repugnant, then maybe they ought to try it, too.

"Take recruiting. The first thing I would do is get the NCAA to organize a group of people to check recruiting. What they need are investigators. Now the only time they investigate is when someone turns in a school. Damn it all, nobody does. People don't like to be informers.

"Next take scholastic requirements. They do have rules now, but in a lot of these schools the 'student athlete' just has to get *in* by them; he doesn't have to make any kind of progress from then *on*."

Paterno started moving downfield. "I *like* the idea of Saturday morning classes," he said. "It takes their minds off football. I tell the kids, 'Enjoy yourself.' There is so much besides football. Art, history, literature, music, politics, the changing society. I consider football just another extracurricular activity, like debating, the band, or anything else on campus. It should never be taken out of that context. When a kid takes a look around Penn State and says, 'Gee, there's nothing to do,' I tell him I suppose there was nothing for the Romantic poets to do in the Lake Country of England."

In *"Football My Way,"* there is a story about "Mount Kush," a 300-foot, 45-degree slope covered with loose shale that stands next to the Arizona State practice field and is named for Coach Frank Kush. When an Arizona State player repeats a mistake, he is forced to climb the hill on the double. Also at Arizona State, there is what is called the "Hamburger Drill." If a receiver drops a pass, he is tackled by every member of the defensive team as he holds the ball on his fingertips. If one of the tacklers chooses to show mercy, he becomes the "hamburger." Paterno told us he had received a telegram from Coach Kush. "Hey, Joe," the wire read, "the mountain isn't *that* high."

Unlike the late Vince Lombardi, Paterno says he does not believe that winning is everything, and we had a chance to confirm this when we talked to him after the Tennessee game. He was just the same as he had been before it.

"Texas will be even tougher than Tennessee," he said. "But what the hell. If you lose, you lose. It isn't the end of the world. Some of my boys are pretty emotional. But I don't want 'em crying. I try to snap 'em out of it. And I want every man walking out of that locker room with his head up."

How about his wife? we asked. "I want her," he said, "to be just like the squad. I don't want her to take the game into our house. What the devil, we've got four kids—aged eight, six, five, three. I don't want her crying, and, if she does, I'll bawl her out."

We asked Paterno finally if he was enjoying his book. "I try not to," he said, "because I know I shouldn't. But I'll be honest with you, it's kind of nice. You know, I'd like to write, too, if I could. I'm just not very good at it. But I was an English major, and I keep trying."

SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 1968)

(DAVID) ROBINSON
*THE GREAT FUNNIES*

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# TV-Radio

*Robert Lewis Shayon*

## Caveat for Cavett

Executives of the ABC television network in New York are pleased to be in the lead, though by a very small margin, in the three-network ratings race, but they are still concerned about ABC's chronic "image" problem. ABC has never quite managed to overtake its rivals in the matter of "class."

Happiness for ABC in the year ahead would be the achievement of ratings dominance plus a first-class image—a consummation almost impossible to attain. The difficulties attendant upon such a double win may be illustrated by reference to ABC's *Dick Cavett Show*, recently renewed by the network but still lagging behind the front-running late-evening talk host, Johnny Carson, on NBC, and contending none too successfully with CBS's Merv Griffin.

Dick Cavett has been ABC's most conspicuous attempt at class since he introduced a fresh, young, intelligent, and fairly literate note into the orchestrated trivia that generally constitute the content of the late-night talk shows. Network researchers have gathered data indicating that Cavett is the darling of the high-IQ audience —professionals, students, and the upper-income group. The problem, though, lies in the fact that such viewers typically are not regulars who tune in faithfully every weekday evening. They tend to be casual in their Cavett visitations, either because they are busy doing things other than watching television or because they are early-to-bedders. Cavett cannot depend upon such viewers to stabilize his position and to win him victory in his race against Carson and Griffin. He is under pressure from his producers, from the network, and from many affiliates to adjust the caliber of his guests and the tone and substance of his conversations to the more common and less subtle tastes of the heavy viewers who frequent the tube after the 11 o'clock newscasts.

Not being a devotee myself (I watch the late-night triumvirate only occasionally), I lean on the reports of others when I say that Cavett, aware of his dilemma, makes strong efforts to achieve a reasonable, effective balance between the two forces acting upon him—class and mass. Most of the times I have caught him recently, however, I have come away with a feeling that Cavett, in the highly competitive situation endemic to television in general, is walking the inevitable road to desperate popularity at the risk of losing that segment of his audience that originally crowned him and ABC with the laurels of class and a more brightly burnished image.

Two shows, among his more recent programs, will plead my point: his conversation with Norman Mailer, Gore Vidal, and Janet Flanner (Paris correspondent for *The New Yorker*) on the same ninety-minute session; and his talk with solo guest Shirley MacLaine the preceding evening.

At the end of the three-guest show, which displayed an ugly, acrimonious, *ad hominem* confrontation between Mr. Vidal and Mr. Mailer, Cavett asked his viewing audience to write and tell him who won, Mailer or Vidal. The invitation exposed the host's perception of his show as a fight. It was an unsavory debacle, beneath the intelligence and character of the antagonists, that infected even the discriminating Miss Flanner and the host himself, who seemed to encourage, and indeed relish, the brawl. Instead of calling the event back to some semblance of civility, he permitted his studio audience to behave like a small mob. Caught in so powerful a current of electronic animosity, the host may be forgiven for losing his touch, but his deportment with Miss MacLaine was equally short on class.

"The whole evening," MacLaine commented at the end of the show, "has ended up with us talking about this thing [sex]." With those overtones of showbiz provincialism that mark his rivals on the other networks, Cavett seemed determined to direct the conversation largely to nudity in films, prostitution, and birth control. While the first two subjects were generated by films that MacLaine had made, and the last represented a genuine citizen concern of this informed, intelligent actress (she promotes planned parenthood), it was still difficult to understand why these subjects overwhelmed the dialogue.

I do not deny the place of such matters in television forums, but it appeared that Cavett was feeding his audience with calculated rating-boosters. It is really too bad. He may eventually lose most of his viewers who seek substantive conversation. I doubt that he can beat Carson at this game: Carson is comfortable in it while Cavett is not. If ABC wishes to nourish its elusive image, it ought to be willing to pay the price of less than victorious Cavett ratings and allow him to be what he was before he found himself trapped between the Scylla of image and the Charybdis of ratings.


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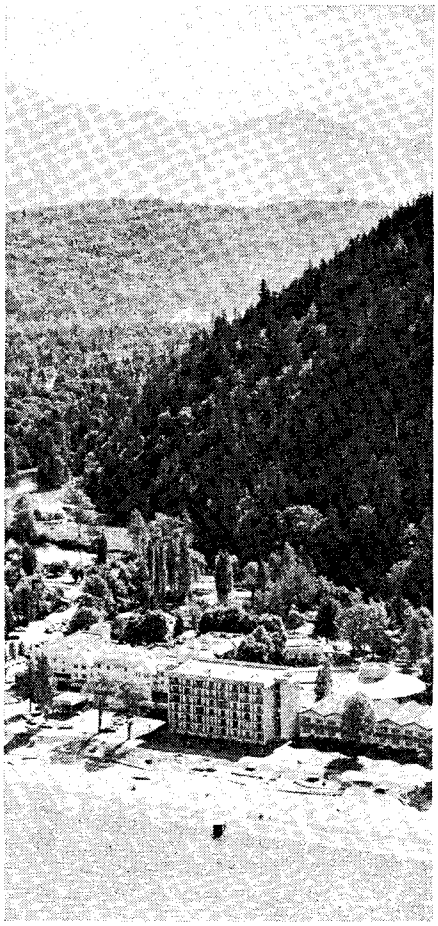




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# World of Dance

*Walter Terry*

## Dance Laughter

It is not easy to make a kinetic joke, a muscle gag. True, not all ballets are romantic, dramatic, lyric, tragic, or cryptic (avant-garde)—some are comic and satiric—but it is much easier to stir hearts or to mystify minds than it is to make people laugh. True, the two oldest ballets extant, *La Fille Mal Gardée* and the Danish *The Whims of Cupid and of the Ballet Master* (both from 1768), are comedies, but standard ballet repertory has few comedy masterpieces, perhaps one or two here and there by Tudor, Ashton, de Mille, and —Jerome Robbins.

Robbins's *The Concert* is a masterpiece of ballet comedy. It has been revived by the New York City Ballet, and you will be able to see it— you must!— when the Christmastime *Nutcracker* engagement is over and the company returns to repertory at the New York State Theater for its fifty-fifth New York engagement. *The Concert,* which Robbins subtitles "The Perils of Everybody" and describes as "A Charade in One Act," was originally created for the City Ballet just fifteen years ago and was subsequently revised (1958) and restaged for Robbins's own company, Ballets: U.S.A. At the premiere, Tanaquil Le Clerq was the ballerina in the big floppy hat, and for the Ballets: U.S.A. performances in New York, after European presentations, Maria Karnilova was the star. The current revival of *The Concert* is somewhat of a bravura tribute to Robbins's genius, for the City Ballet also performs his *Dances at a Gathering* and *In the Night,* beautiful and tender ballets to the music of Chopin. *The Concert,* also to Chopin, is a roaring hoot.

The idea behind the comic Chopin is that each person reacts differently while listening to music. Overtly, there are those who bend forward, close their eyes, and pinch the bridges of their noses; the ones who tap feet or fingers; the sighers and the frowners and variations thereof. Robbins has gone deeper than surfaces. What do these listeners experience inside? Do they want to dance, commit murder, pretend they are butterflies (in the *Butterfly* Etude), seek umbrellas (in the *Raindrop* Prelude), listen grimly, or swoop, sway, and swoon as the mind wanders? You'll find all these reactions in *The Concert.*

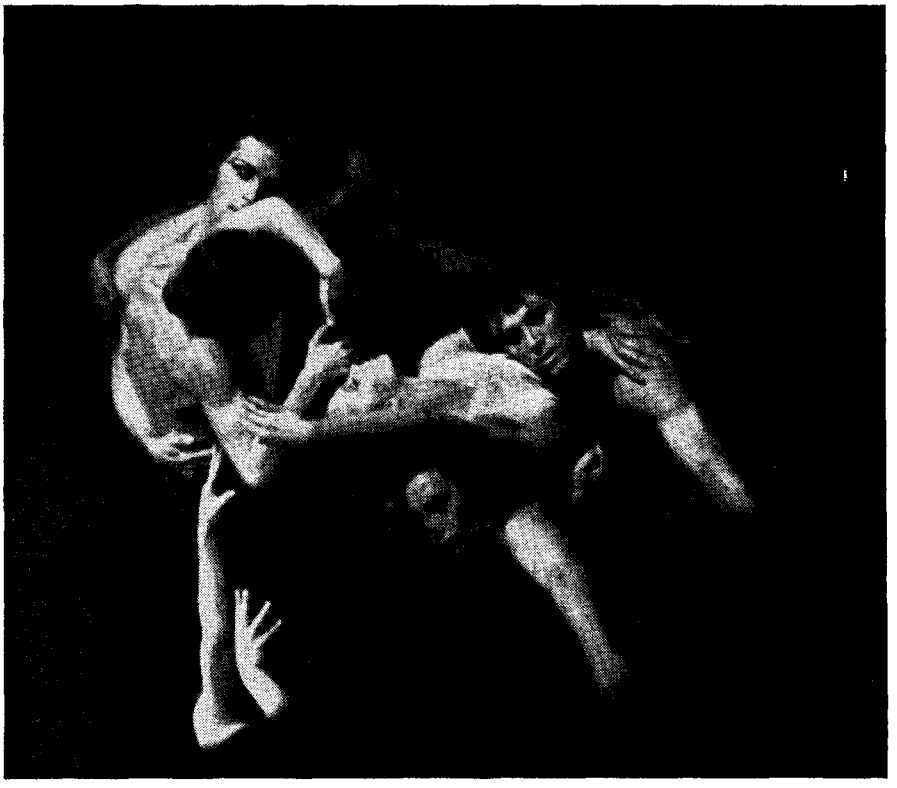
You will meet the swoopy girl who is all over the place; the grim wife who drags her husband to a concert and almost (in his mind) is stabbed by him only to have him make an error and stab himself; a swarm of angry butterflies; and all sorts of other goodies, including what Robbins himself refers to as the "mistake" ballet, a hilarious number for a group of girls in which one or more break the pattern, head in the wrong direction, louse up the *port de bras,* get caught in near hammer locks, and generally devastate some anonymous choreographer's intentions. We've all nervously watched "mistake" ballets in hometown dance recitals, but the Robbins work takes the nervousness out of such a situation and replaces it with humor.

At the first performance of the revival (using the Saul Steinberg décor created for Ballets: U.S.A.), Sara Leland was delightful as the swoopy lady, and Bettijane Sills and Francisco Moncion were good as the battling married couple. Jerry Zimmerman, on stage, was the imperturbable pianist. As for the New York City Ballet season in other areas, more of that anon.

Belgium's royal ballet, the Ballet of the 20th Century, founded, directed, and ruled over by Maurice Béjart, returned to America—its debut at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last winter was a smashing success and a controversial whoop-de-do—for a tour and a season at the New York City Center. The recent Manhattan engagement was also a success, not only with the general public (especially youth), which adores Béjart, but also, albeit grudgingly, with some of the anti-Béjart critics.

I've liked Béjart from the start. He may not be the world's definitive choreographer by a long shot, but he is a great dance showman, an astute welder of many dance styles and techniques, a man of the theater, and one whose dances and dancers reach for the viewers' guts. Indeed, his dancers, superbly trained, are as sexy as any to be found on stage, and yet are purveyors of the nobility of man. I'm glad that he has transformed our own virginal Suzanne Farrell (once a Balanchine favorite in the New York City Ballet, where to reach, or show, puberty is almost a sin) into a gorgeous, alluring woman.

Of the works new to New York, I was bored to death by Béjart's *Renard* (Stravinsky) but was stirred by the Baudelaire-inspired *Les Fleurs du Mal,* to music of Debussy and with scenery and costumes by Joëlle Roustan and Roger Bernard. The decadent, but heady, air of Aubrey Beardsley hovered over choreographic designs that celebrated love in many guises, man and woman, man and man, woman and woman. Also impressive was *Symphonie pour un Homme Seul,* with a *musique concrète* score by Pierre Schaeffer and Pierre Henry. The dancers during the engagement? Praises for all, especially Miss Farrell and the brilliant Paolo Bortoluzzi and Jorge Donn.



*Louis Peres*

**Maurice Béjart's "Les Fleurs du Mal"—"love in many guises."**



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# H. G. WELLS: THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED TOMORROW

Man has always awaited his future with uneasy hopes or fears. Throughout history a few thinkers, such as Thomas Malthus in the early 1800s, did make reasoned projections of things to come. But it was the nineteenth-century English novelist H. G. Wells who could rightly be called the man who discovered the future; indeed, Wells seems to have invented futurology.

The word "futurology" is so new that to many persons it still seems clumsy, but the systematic probing of possible futures has lately become a full-time profession. There is a World Future Society, open even to amateurs, and an Institute of the Future, which produces forecasts under contract. A staff of futurologists is now as essential to any large military or governmental or commercial establishment as a coterie of soothsayers used to be to a barbarian emperor.

Those older forecasters tried hard enough, often with their lives at stake; however, their methods were based on theology or magic or sheer opportunism. But it was Wells, to quote his own *Experiment in Autobiography*, who made "the first attempt to forecast the human future as a whole and to estimate the relative power of this and that great system of influence."

A clear understanding of Wells's ideas of the future can go a long way toward explaining the man and his work. To achieve such an understanding is not without obstacles, one of which is the sheer bulk of Wells's work —an average of better than two books a year for half a century. A more serious problem is the variety and the apparent inconsistencies, the shifts in direction that bewildered Wells's public and hurt such friends as Henry James.

Jack Williamson is a science fiction writer. His latest book, *H. G. Wells: Critic of Progress*, will be published in April by Mirage Press.

Wells's first impulse toward the future must have sprung from his discontent with the present he knew, a feeling very vividly reflected in his *Experiment*. His parents came from the servant class, and they brought him up in a cramped apartment behind the struggling little crockery shop called Atlas House. His mother was "a distressed overworked little woman . . . engaged in a desperate single-handed struggle with our gaunt and dismal home, to keep it clean, to keep her children clean, to get them clothed and fed and taught, to keep up appearances." She was a pious Low Church Christian and a devoted subject of "Queen Victoria the Good," and she tried hard to keep Wells apprenticed to some small dull career in her own limited middle-class world.

The notion of rebellion may have been planted by his father, an open-minded, easy-going man who managed to evade the pious conformity his wife strove to enforce. He talked of migrating to America or Australia and made his own escapes from the shop into more congenial pursuits as a professional bowler and cricket player.

In *Experiment*, Wells details the series of fortunate misfortunes—the first of them a broken leg—that finally dislodged him from every niche in his mother's narrow world and kept his mind alive to move beyond it. Those disasters let him read, and one "liberating book" was Plato's *Republic*, where he found "the amazing and heartening suggestion that the whole fabric of law, custom, and worship, which seemed so invincibly established, might be cast into the melting pot and made anew."

His curious road of fortunate failure led him at last to Thomas Henry Huxley, the man who opened his door to the future. Huxley was Darwin's chief spokesman, the first great teacher of evolution, and Wells became his student for one crucial year at the Normal School of Science at South Kensington, on a scholarship that paid a guinea a week.

That, as Wells described it, was the most educational year of his life. He came to admire Huxley and Darwin as "mighty intellectual liberators." Although, as he put it, he went shabby and grew shabbier; although he was underfed and not very well housed, such hardships did not matter to him in the least because of the vision of life that was growing in his mind.

He stayed two more years at the normal school, working in physics and geology under less inspiring teachers, and he failed the final examination in geology. But Huxley had changed his life. What he learned is evident in the essay that launched his writing career, "The Rediscovery of the Unique," which Frank Harris printed in the *Fortnightly Review* in 1891. In this "ill-written but ingenious paper," Wells insists that every phenomenon is unique, that no two things or events are identical, so that there is "a marginal fallacy lurking even in the statement that two and two make four." He had learned to question the traditional views of cause and determination. Some years ahead of the quantum theory, Wells was anticipating statistical causation.

In this essay—and his later version of it, "Skepticism of the Instrument" —Wells displayed a grasp of the meaning and method of science somewhat ahead of most professional thinkers in his own time. He was also criticizing language and logic and philosophy. He had learned to see the world as our own current science sees it, as an ordered flux of unique events. Aware that symbols fit things only obliquely, he foreshadowed Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and anticipated Korzybski's notions of general semantics. He not only grasped the essential method of science but perceived its limits. "The forceps of our minds are



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by JACK WILLIAMSON

The Bettmann Archive

**The handwritten legend on this 1907 Max Beerbohm caricature reads: "H. G. Wells, prophet and idealist, conjuring up the darling future."**

clumsy forceps and crush the truth a little in taking hold of it."

Armed with this philosophy of scientific humanism, Wells was ready to break away from the stifling little world of his mother and her class, to forge alone into the future. It is possible to retrace the stages of his progress. His first formal attempt at prophecy must have been the essay Wells read to his college debating society in 1885, the year after he met Huxley. Its ambitious title was "The Past and Future of the Human Race."

There is a fascinating record of his early probing into the future in the various versions of *The Time Machine*. The first was an unfinished serial, *The Chronic Argonauts*, published in 1888 in the *Science Schools Journal*, a publication founded and edited by Wells himself. The next two versions have been lost. The fourth was a series of non-fiction articles published in 1894. Three more, a narrative serial and two differing book editions, appeared in 1895. All these versions are evidence of more than the birth of a literary artist. They show Wells shaking off tradition and convention; they show him learning to think at the same time he was learning to discard the clichés of conventional melodrama; and they show him coming to view the past and future evolution of the human species with scientific insight and objective detachment.

In *Experiment*, Wells has left us his own outline of how his preoccupation with the future came to dominate his conscious life. "I think my contact with evolutionary speculation at my most receptive age played a large part in the matter." Looking back on his career from 1934, and scarcely fair to his early work, he calls the future shown in *The Time Machine* "a mere fantasy based on the idea of the human species developing about divergent lines."

He goes on to say that "the future in



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*When the Sleeper Wakes* [1898] was essentially an exaggeration of contemporary tendencies: higher buildings, bigger towns, wickeder capitalists and labour more downtrodden than ever and more desperate.... It was our contemporary world in a state of highly inflamed distension."

As his views of the future evolved during the writing of this and other stories, Wells came to realize that "there might be better guessing about the trend of things." Developing that better way of guessing, he began the new century with the series of predictive articles that became his book *Anticipations*. Not only was this a new start for him, he wrote, but also "a new thing in general thought." There had been abundant "partial forecasts and forebodings," but his "comprehensive attempt to state and weigh and work out a general resultant for the chief forces of social change throughout the world, sober forecasting, that is to say, without propaganda, satire or extravagance, was so much a novelty that my book, crude though it was and smudgily vague, excited quite a number of people."

Wells's achievement is documented and defended in his lecture *The Discovery of the Future*, which he delivered to the Royal Institution in January 1902 and later reprinted as a little book. Classifying minds as legal (past-regarding) and creative (future-regarding), Wells argued that we know the past largely by induction and not by personal observation, and that we should be able to know the future in much the same way. He had come to think that we overrate the darkness of the future. "By adequate analysis of contemporary processes, its conditions could be brought within the range of our knowledge and its form controlled." He said this in *Experiment*, adding a cautious reservation: "I did not say that the future could be foretold but I said that its conditions could be foretold."

These two books, *Anticipations* and *The Discovery of the Future*, would seem to be the charter documents of futurology. They establish a basis for the discipline, outline its methods, and attempt the first forecasts. In *Anticipations*—the cumbersome complete title is *Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress upon Human Life and Thought*—Wells was concerned with the human effects of probable future advances in communications. In some details, time has proved him to have been strikingly right; in others, just as strikingly wrong. But Wells had hit on a new thing. As he himself put it, he was writing the human prospectus.

The discovery of the future that Wells announced in those two books at the dawn of this century is his central intellectual achievement. It explains not only the success of his early science fiction but also his coming abandonment of literary art. Too, it reveals the principal source for all his later journalism and propaganda.

Looking first at the science fiction, it cannot be claimed merely that Wells was fictionalizing his visions of things to come. That is true in itself, but the full story is more complex; Wells's methods of rational extrapolation seem to have developed from his technique for creating fantasy. Although his eyes had long been on the future, Wells built his bridge to it from the art of fiction.

The yearly awards for excellence in science fiction are called Hugos in honor of Hugo Gernsback, who founded the first science fiction magazines and invented the term itself. With greater justice, they might be called Herberts, in recognition of Herbert George Wells.

Gernsback's greatest service to the genre, in fact, must have been the rediscovery of Wells for a new generation of readers. In the first issue of *Amazing Stories*—for April 1926—Gernsback reprinted Wells's "The New Accelerator." For the next twenty-eight months, he continued to feature Wells in every issue, his name first among the two or three in large type on each cover. When Gernsback added *Amazing Stories Quarterly* to his chain in 1928, he featured *When the Sleeper Wakes*, complete in the first issue, with praise as "one of the greatest scientific stories."

Wells didn't invent exactly science fiction. Gernsback carried a picture of the tombstone of Jules Verne at the masthead of *Amazing Stories* and reprinted Verne in many issues. Verne's first inspiration may have come from Poe. The chain of influence can be traced back to Mary Shelley, to Swift and Defoe, even to Plato.

Yet, if Wells was not quite the inventor, he deserves recognition as the chief creator. He formed the genre, defined and explained its methods, produced many of its most imitated models. He originated the tale of invasion from space, the tale of travel in time, the tale of the parallel universe, and many another popular plot.

Although Verne's new machines and adventures are still entertaining, his scope is limited. Wells bewildered him. Although Verne's own stories were based on extrapolations from known facts, he never understood Wells's way of thinking. In a sense, Verne never escaped from the past.

What baffled Verne was the scope and freedom of Wells's method. The *cavorite* gravity shield that Wells invented for his moon flight was, to Verne, an unpardonable fantasy. But Wells himself, at least in the comments on technique written for later editions, made no distinction between fantasy and science fiction.

In Wells's own words, his method was one of "bringing some fantastically possible or impossible thing into a commonplace group of people, and working out their reactions with the greatest gravity and reasonableness." Again, as he wrote in another introduction, "I would discover I was peering into remote and mysterious worlds ruled by an order logical indeed but other than our common sanity." To quote still another preface, "The thing that makes such imaginations interesting is their translation into commonplace terms and a rigid exclusion of other marvels from the story.... Nothing remains interesting where anything may happen."

The two essential principles of this method are, first, to limit each story to a single new premise, however broad or narrow, and, second, to make a strictly logical development of this premise within the story. Wells himself applied the method impartially to possible and impossible premises, to visiting angels and invading Martians, to makers of diamonds and workers of miracles.

The distinction in my own mind between fantasy and science fiction is one of possibility. I think the wide appeal of science fiction is based on a feeling that its wonders could somehow, somewhere, sometime exist. But the dividing line is relative, and Wells himself often ignored it. In *The Invisible Man*, for example, he spun an ingenious illusion of scientific possibility and covered up the inconvenient fact that his invisible hero would logically be blind.

This impartial admission of the fantastic premise was what Verne couldn't understand, but it enlarged the scope and power of Wells's method in a very significant way. In fiction, he could enter fairyland as easily as future London. In projecting factual futures, he could follow any factor to the limits of likelihood.

Future events, after all, are not simply possible or impossible. They are only more or less possible, to degrees we cannot really ascertain. When Verne clung to things he knew about, he shut his eyes to most of the future.

Wells's method for fiction wasn't actually new. He cited its use in such classics as *The Golden Ass of Apuleius* and *True Histories of Lucian*. What he did was to see it, use it, and restate it. Most fantasy of all sorts is still based upon it. John Campbell rephrased it in the editorial policy he announced for *Unknown*. As he wrote in a letter to me, no amount of argument will convince the reader "of something he knows darned well is cockeyed. . . . On the other hand, he'll accept any premise you want to set up for the sake of a story. Therefore, magic is acceptable,



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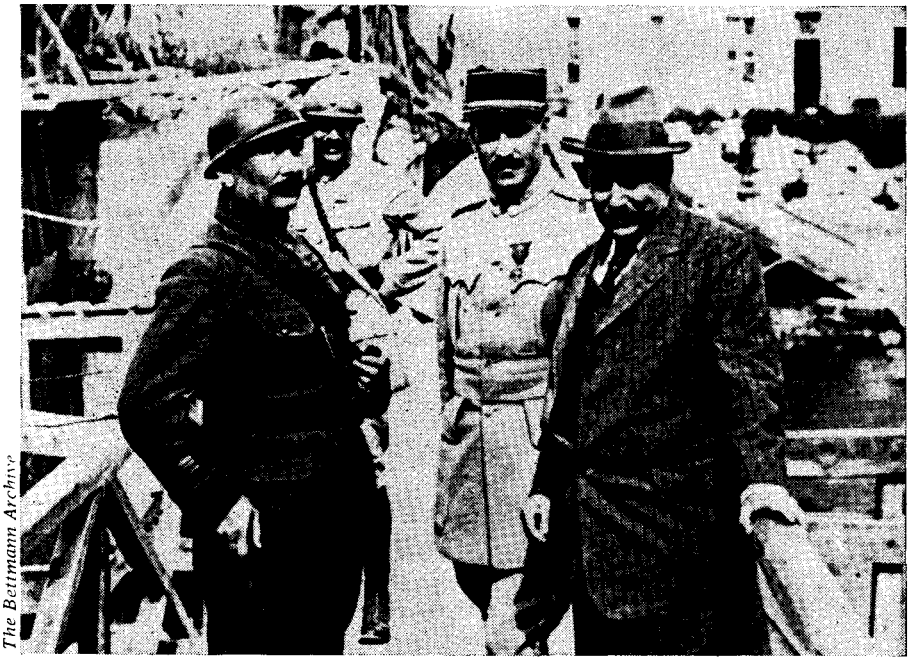

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**Wells visiting the Western Front near Soissons, France, during World War I.**

if you *say* it's magic, and simply say that magic works. Period. You can't convince him it does, but he'll go along with you for the fun of it."

All of Wells's early science fiction was built upon that plan. Most of it was written before *Anticipations* and *The Discovery of the Future.* It could be safely said that Wells first discovered the future in fiction, then learned that it was real.

Applied to reality, limited to selected premises more or less possible, Wells's evolving technique for imagining fiction became the basic method of futurology. It is, after all, the method of experimental science. Some single selected factor in a situation is varied at will, while everything else is controlled. In fantasy, that variable factor may be the premise that magic works—but only in a logical way, within a limiting frame of stated conditions. The futurologist, working within the same sort of controlled rational frame, can use for the variable factor any technological or social or psychological premise he chooses to examine.

Today's futurologists have elaborated the procedures. They draw data from more disciplines and process them with computers. They talk of Delphology, of model-building, of scenarios. But their operating principles have not gone far beyond those Wells laid down in *Discovery of the Future.*

If we pause now to ask why Wells abandoned the new literary genre he had just perfected, to embark on his long career of propaganda and popular education, the answer must lie in the suggestion already quoted, that the conditions of the future "could be brought within the range of our knowledge and its form controlled."

Seen from within this perspective, the seeming inconsistencies in Wells's career begin to melt away. Knowledge does imply control. Wells had explored not just one fixed future, but many more or less probable futures for the human race, and most of them had disturbed him.

At that time, still in his prime, his cockney self-confidence not yet dimmed, Wells set out to engineer a better future for the world than any he had seen. Most of the rest of his life was devoted to that utopian mission, and most of what he wrote can be related to it. As the years and decades went by, as the world wars came, as his most frightening forecasts came closer to fulfillment, he was often weary and disheartened, but he seldom gave up entirely.

Wells's discovery of the future seems to mark the decisive turning point in his career. Most of his writing during the early years, done while he was still perfecting discovery techniques, is darkly pessimistic about man's future.

In studying Wells's early science fiction, I have found nearly all of it critical of the idea of progress. Projecting our probable futures, Wells uses his stories to examine the external limits set by the nature of the cosmos and the internal limits set by the nature of man, and he explores a third cluster of limits set by the nature of progress itself.

Although his stories sometimes overlap in theme, *The Time Machine* and *The War of the Worlds* emphasize the external or cosmic limits—they picture a universe at odds with our ideals. *The Island of Dr. Moreau* and *The Invisible Man* stress the internal or biological limits—they show our animal nature again at odds with everything ideal. *When the Sleeper Wakes* and *The First Men in the Moon* document the relativity and the moral ambiguity of the apparent progress that does take place—they show our ethical ideals at odds with evolution.

Mark Hillegas has documented the influence of these early stories in his searching study *The Future as Nightmare: H. G. Wells and the Anti-Utopians.* He traces Wells's criticism of humanity and progress to Zamiatin, to Aldous Huxley and George Orwell, down to contemporary writers.

An odd thing about it all is that most of these later critics of progress were using Wells's own methods and often his own images to attack his later utopian writing. The shift in Wells's thought at the turn of the century is so great that the author of *A Modern Utopia* in 1905 was almost a different man.

The great difference, I suggest, is the change in his whole world view that followed his discovery of the future. The early Wells had begun as a child of the past, a conscious disciple of Jonathan Swift, writing *The Time Machine* and *The Island of Dr. Moreau* and *The First Men in the Moon* almost as the voyages of another Gulliver. The later Wells had shaken off the past. Looking into the future, he saw no limits.

At the end of his *Outline of History,* written as part of his long effort to educate and prepare mankind for a better world order, Wells prophesied that the achievement of world unity would lead only "to new and vaster efforts. . . . Life begins perpetually. Gathered together at last under the leadership of man, the student-teacher of the universe, unified, disciplined, armed with the secret powers of the atom and with knowledge as yet beyond dreaming, Life, for ever dying to be born afresh, for ever young and eager, will presently stand upon this earth as upon a footstool, and stretch out its realm amidst the stars."

Although earlier origins may be claimed for the science of futurology, most of Wells's forerunners tried too soon. The essential silent assumption is the notion of inevitable and systematic change, observed in the past and projected upon possible tomorrows. Wells, learning ecology and biology and the fact of organic evolution from Darwin's great disciple, was among the first to see their use as lenses into time. He himself was sure he had found something new, as he testified in *Experiment,* and certainly no rival futurologist has ever been so widely recognized or so close to controlling the shape of things to come as Wells seemed to be when at the summit of his career.



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Nicolas H. Charney

# The Puritan Ethic Today

In his famous inquiry into the nature of the American system, Alexis de Tocqueville shrewdly observed that the character of American democratic society was the result of two distinct elements, religion and the spirit of liberty, which in other places had often been incompatible but in America were admirably combined to their mutual advantage. De Tocqueville put it this way: "Religion perceives that civil liberty affords a noble exercise to the faculties of man, and that the political world is a field prepared by the Creator for the efforts of mind. Free and powerful in its own sphere, satisfied with the place reserved for it, religion never more surely establishes its empire than when it reigns in the hearts of men unsupported by aught besides its native strength. Liberty regards religion as its companion in all its battles and its triumphs, as the cradle of its infancy and the divine source of its claims. It considers religion as the safeguard of morality, and morality as the best security of law and the surest pledge of the duration of freedom."

In other words, two human tendencies, apparently divergent and juxtaposed, came together early in the American ethic and mutually supported each other. As de Tocqueville points out, in the moral world everything is classified, decided beforehand, foreseen, systematized. The political world, on the other hand, is uncertain, agitated, a pit of disputation. In one case, there is a voluntary, passive obedience, and in the other, a disregard for all authority and a feeling of independence that disdains experience. Yet, in the early American dream these two apparently irreconcilable paths advanced together and have given each other strength since long before the Constitutional Convention was called in 1787.

Of all the traits that became the American in the early years of his history (and there were plenty of traits, such as anti-intellectualism and overattention to business, that did not always become him), this Puritan ethic was perhaps the deepest ingrained. Much of America's difficulty in recent years has come at least in part from rejection of the Puritan ethic, the traditional American pattern of freedom and strong moral fiber, woven together from the opposite natures in man and discernible everywhere in the manners and laws of America.

The most prominent identification of the early American Puritan was his faith and sturdy character. He grew up knowing that life was real and difficult, that many a saintly person had been afflicted by the Almighty, that human sin was an undeniable fact of the human condition, but that in the end Providence would take care of those who sincerely believed and obeyed nature's arduous laws. J. T. Johnson and Harry Miller wrote in their book *The Puritans*: "The Puritan mind was one of the toughest the world has ever had to deal with. It is inconceivable to conceive of a disillusioned Puritan; no matter what misfortune befell him, no matter how often or how tragically his fellowmen failed him, he would have been prepared for the worst and would have expected no better."

Among noted contributions in the development of American democracy, Puritanism greatly helped create a climate favorable to self-government and its development. Most important in this ethic was traditional American insistence on checks and balances to prevent the abuse of arbitrary power. The fact of the matter is only through limitation by checks and balances, one of the essences of Puritan faith along with arduous struggle, can a truly democratic system succeed. But it must be accompanied by strong moral principles within each individual to make it work, and this prerequisite de Tocqueville, as a historian, was the first to observe in Americans.

As American life steadily became more complicated, however, turning from an agrarian to an urban society, and as minorities by color, race, religion, and geography rightly clamored for recognition and a share of the good things of democratic-capitalist production, the old Puritan ethic, as the basic strain in American life, began to waiver and eventually to succumb. The permissive, helped along by the aftermath of a colossal depression and two terrible wars, rose to a level unthinkable in the original belief in hard work and self-sacrifice. Moreover, as the hypocrisy of self-serving, hymn-chanting haves became ever more obnoxious to burgeoning have-nots, particularly among minority groups, and as case-hardened traditions were shattered in the new insistence upon a truly democratic way of life at the ballot box and in where and how all men should be able to live their lives, old-time Puritanism gradually fell apart as the strong central factor de Tocqueville had discerned on this continent.

Is this once basic element gone forever in the average American? Probably not. In parts of the Middle West and South it is still a cardinal virtue from birth, drummed into the young never to leave completely. Yet, unfettered liberty and self-reliance, sometimes justified with a sprinkling of religion, simply do not fit the new one-world pattern, no matter how sincerely older America would like to believe they do. The minorities are too strong and their drives too full of momentum now to be turned back with slogans and what has amounted to hypocritical standards in those who control industry and society. What is more likely to happen is that the old Puritan ethic will never wholly wither but be modified into an ever more horizontal American democracy in which everyone's welfare is more important than it was when a sometimes ruthless, self-rewarded society was the American way.

Richard L. Tobin



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# Letters to the Editor

**Behind and Beyond the B-1**

Berkeley Rice's article on the B-1 bomber "The Very Model of a Modern Major Misconception" [SR, Dec. 11], like the great protest movement against the war in Southeast Asia, skirts the real problem. The major question is: How do we get the military power under control in the United States?

Most of us seem to feel that the United States was always a militaristic nation and that our present posture is what has always been. The thirty-and-under people have experienced nothing else. Those who are older seem to have forgotten what we were like before 1940. The general opinion then, and certainly the policy advocated by *conservatives*, was that the military establishment must be an absolute minimum; we wanted "no foreign entanglements." There were no "military contractors," and industry despised and violently rejected military orders. From there the pendulum has swung to the point where the Department of Defense has commissioned a study to determine "how American military hegemony can be established throughout the world." This study is so steeped in secrecy that, according to reports I have read, though Senator Fulbright has obtained a copy, he has not only been prevented from making the contents public but has not even been allowed to release it to the other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Our military leaders seem determined to establish that hegemony. Is that a sane policy, and is it what the people of this country want? The answer is certainly no on both counts.

We know the military has many programs like the B-1 bomber, and from time to time the media expose one or another. The real question is how to cure the basic insanity of the total program. Some people hope that a new President can do this, but at best he will be able to accomplish only a little. An essentially new House and Senate, with all the militarists gone, is just not going to be elected. It is my hope, and strongest recommendation, that *SR*'s writers will address themselves to this very basic problem and its solutions.

Ted Isaacs,
Cincinnati, O.

Berkeley Rice's incisive analysis of the upcoming B-1 bomber program pointed out that the aircraft could be obsolete by the time it became operational in 1980 because by then the Russians will have developed a "look-down" radar system that would be capable of spotting and destroying low-flying bombers such as the B-1 as soon as they became airborne.

By a fascinating journalistic coincidence a recent issue of *Aviation Week*—the mouthpiece of the aerospace industry—describes such a radar system that is now under development. Called the 414-L Program, it is "A Continental Back Scatter Over the Horizon Radar intended to detect and track enemy bombers while still over their home bases. . . ." One must assume that the Russians are capable of developing anything we can, which naturally leads to the conclusion that the B-1 bomber will not be obsolete in 1980 but is in fact obsolete *now* while it is still on the drawing boards.

An interesting military historical parallel exists between the Air Force generals' insistence in perpetuating the bomber concept in the face of all conflicting evidence as to its vulnerability and effectiveness and to the admirals with their battleship syndrome of another era.

George Fulford,
Palo Alto, Calif.

**Of Crimes and Morals**

In "Crimes Without Victims," Alexander B. Smith and Harriet Pollack [*SR*, Dec. 4] present clearly and concisely the case for repeal of victimless crimes. They correctly identify two major resistances to such repeal: fear of seeming to give approval to what some consider morally objectionable acts and pressure from criminal elements profiting from what might be termed a criminal tariff on proscribed activities.

I think, however, the authors fail to give enough attention to morals legislation as the improper use of the criminal sanction to "resolve" a dissensus of societal values not just in terms of actions but also in terms of status and life-style. Because victimless crimes are unenforceable, they are necessarily enforced in a discriminatory manner. Enforcement is directed against members of an arbitrarily assumed criminal class and becomes politically repressive against such "deviant" subcultures as students, hippies, blacks, radicals, *et al.* I think it is unrealistic to consider repeal of victimless crimes until the state's role in regulation of and punishment for status and life-style is thoroughly examined.

John P. Wagner,
Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Smith and Harriet Pollack in their recent article suffer not so much from ineffectual liberalness as from an inability to understand the dynamics of social system change.

Violation of morals legislation is a measure of the tension between human needs and the structure of a society's social institutions. The extensive utilization of drugs in schools and the overcrowding of both court dockets and correctional institutions with heroin offenders serves as an indicator of this social system's malaise; the frustration and fear induced in institutional management by the combination

*(Continued on page 58)*

*"When I asked you to root out corruption in the court, I certainly didn't mean my own!"*



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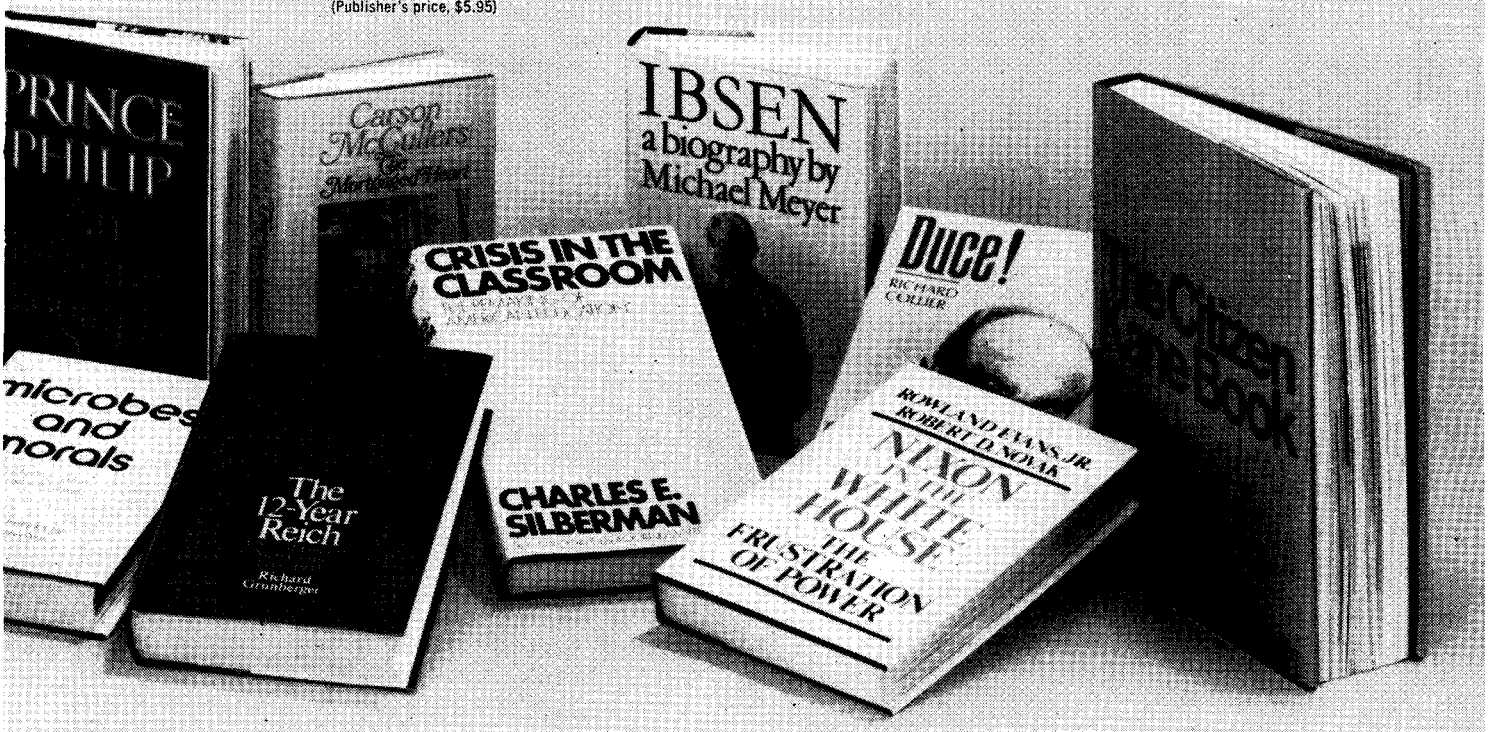


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# SR Goes to the Movies

*Arthur Knight*

## Getting Away with Murder

Somewhere toward the end of the first reel of the new James Bond movie, *Diamonds Are Forever*, I gave up all notions of keeping a box score on the number of killings. In less than ten minutes, I had already lost track—thanks, at least in part, to the fact that characters who seemed to have been totally pulverized kept rising from the debris, dusting themselves off, and lending their weight with renewed vigor to the unequal odds that have always faced Ian Fleming's Agent 007.

Unfortunately, we have now seen enough of Bond to know that sheer survival is no special trick for him. He comes on armed with every gadget (a steel-plated mousetrap contraption in his shoulder holster, for example) necessary to ward off any adversary's most dastardly, unpredictable, premeditated assault. And no matter how many, or how seductive, the women deployed against him, he bends them to his will.

As a result, *Diamonds Are Forever* becomes more than a little like the Saturday afternoon serials of our childhood, with the hero constantly exposed to impossible dangers from which, often improbably, he must extricate himself. There are two important differences here, though: You don't have to wait until next Saturday to find out how Bond manages, and—inexcusably—his perils never quite equal Pauline's. In the serials, ropes were forever raveling, fires consuming, water rising, with no escape route visible. That was what always brought you back to the theater the following Saturday—to find out how your hero (or heroine) got away. In this movie, for all its ingenious contraptions of terror, none is ever screwed up quite to the sticking point. Bond's escapes are just too facile. Ultimately, one cannot help but feel a bit cheated if all our hero has to do is produce from up his sleeve or from inside his dinner jacket the precise countermeasure for the latest attack.

But there is something more at stake here than merely the mechanics, or the esthetics, of producing tongue-in-cheek terror. As the plot roves from London to Las Vegas and on into outer space, one grows increasingly aware of men and (especially) women being used as mere pawns in a totally dehumanized power play. A car chase through downtown Las Vegas might well imperil the lives of any motorist or pedestrian out on the streets at the time, but we are asked to laugh and applaud at the skill of the stunts. Bond, in a moon buggy, is pursued through the desert by motorcyclists, who crash horrendously. More laughs. And for the smash finale, there is an all-out aerial attack on a floating platform manned by platoons of the villain's minions. The ingenuity with which Bond maneuvers their fiery deaths is presumably the cream of this sick jest.

*Diamonds Are Forever* has Bond going to the well once too often. Sean Connery is back, after a protracted hiatus, in the title role, but he is a somewhat more corpulent, somewhat more complacent Bond and, as such, seems to embody much that is wrong with this film. It is as if the writers, Richard Maibaum and Tom Mankiewicz, felt that neither the lines nor the situations had to be as razor-sharp as in earlier Bond outings. And director Guy Hamilton ceded to production designer Ken Adam the responsibility for making everything look plausible. *Diamonds Are Forever* has its thrilling moments, but long before the end of the film the diamonds have turned to ashes.

Dollars, not diamonds, are the motivating force in Richard Brooks's *$*, and it is wholly characteristic of Brooks, who both wrote and directed the film, that much of his energy is devoted to illustrating the corruptive influence of money. At the center of the action is Warren Beatty, a con artist who spends a year arming the World Bank in Hamburg so that he can rob it later, with the help of accomplice Goldie Hawn. Among those taking advantage of its unlisted accounts are an American lawyer, Robert Webber; an Army sergeant with all the rackets paying off his way, Scott Brady; and Arthur Brauss as an international dealer in drugs. Brooks pulls his plot lines tight in the earlier part of his film, as Beatty's heist is planned and executed, then allows them to peter away in interminable—and improbable—chase sequences. There are a number of quite chilling killings along the way, but apparently this is the price one must pay if Beatty is to enjoy his *dolce far niente*—and his million-plus—at the finale.

Not all the killings in the world, however, could lend color or amusement to *The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight*, based on the Jimmy Breslin book. Gang warfare erupts all over Brooklyn, but its import gets lost in a plethora of characters and subplots. Considering MGM's record of near misses during the past year, the title might just possibly refer to the production company and its heads.



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# High Drama in Foggy Bottom

by JONATHAN MIRSKY

> Our long-term objectives are: (1) to eliminate so far as possible Communist influence in Indochina and to see installed a self-governing nationalist state which will be friendly to the U.S. and which, commensurate with the capacity of the peoples involved, will be patterned upon our conception of a democratic state as opposed to the totalitarian state which would evolve inevitably from Communist domination; (2) to foster the association of the peoples of Indochina with the Western powers, particularly with France, with whose customs, language, and laws they are familiar . . . ; (4) to prevent undue Chinese penetration and subsequent influence in Indochina so that the peoples of Indochina will not be hampered in their natural developments by the pressure of an alien people and alien interests. . . .
>
> While the nationalist movement in Vietnam . . . is strong, and though the great majority of the Vietnamese are not fundamentally Communist, the most active element in the resistance of the local peoples to the French has been a Communist group headed by Ho Chi Minh. This group has successfully extended its influence to include practically all armed forces now fighting the French, thus in effect capturing control of the nationalist movement.

These phrases, an indication of American blindness to history, and an augury of rivers of blood, form the first part of a "Policy Statement" of the Department of State dated September 27, 1948. They constitute a final refutation of the "quagmire theory." More than twenty years ago the U.S. undertook to remold Vietnamese nationalism. That we have failed is no indication of lack of vigor or resolve. The Vietnamese just didn't want to surrender. That's where we are now, in 1972. The Pentagon Papers, sometimes brightly, sometimes fitfully, throw light on those terrible decades.

We have now three editions of them: a one-volume selection by *The New York Times*, a four-volume selection by Beacon Press, and a twelve-volume "complete" set issued by the Department of Defense. Ordered by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in 1967, the twelve volumes contain nearly 7,000 pages, 4,000 of narrative and 3,000 of photostated documents drawn, for the most part, from Defense, Central Intelligence, and the State Department. Parts of the set have been deleted, and four last sections have been dropped.

We are indebted to Senator Mike Gravel (D., Alaska) for the four-volume set, which has almost all the narrative of the original and excludes no censored portions, but omits several thousand pages of documents. Of the documents it does contain, many are

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JONATHAN MIRSKY, who is director of the East Asia Center at Dartmouth College, is a member of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars.

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23 **The jigsaw pieced together from the Pentagon Papers**

26 **Book Forum: Letters from Readers**

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28 **"A Singular Iniquity: The Campaigns of Josephine Butler,"** by Glen Petrie

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not to be found in the government volumes. While some of these are drawn explicitly from the *Times*, sources for most are not given.

When one piles the three editions into separate heaps, prepared to leaf systematically back and forth, confusion sets in. Minor annoyances first: the Tonkin Gulf mystery is made maddening by some machine at Beacon that did only odd pages. Other documents in the multivolume sets are excised here and there so that it requires two readers doing a duet to stumble on the variations—which are often important. The Defense edition contains no Johnson papers; the Beacon omits papers for most of 1954 through most of 1960. In both, a narrative covers the period of the missing documents. The worst flaw in the Beacon volumes is the exclusion of hundreds of documents from the Roosevelt and Truman years. These, illuminating and damning, are to be found in the government's set. For important subjects like Laos, defoliants, the early commitment to Ngo Dinh Diem, and the advice of John Kenneth Galbraith, the Defense collection must be read, while on other questions, such as Diem's murder, the influence of glamorous intellectuals, and general Cold War/gangster rhetoric, it is supplemented by the Beacon.

The government censor who dealt with the murder in November 1963 of Diem reveals more than he hides. It is not merely the white spaces highlighted by stern "deleteds" that draw our attention. Even though several pages in the "chronology" of volume III are blanked out—dealing with clandestine meetings between "Lt. Colonel" Lucien Conein of the CIA who hearkens back to the glory days of OSS in Tonkin—the Great Deleter must have dozed off. There, on xxvi, in all its guilty innocence, we find for 28 October, 1963:

> That evening Conein meets Don [a general, and leading anti-Diem conspirator] again and the latter says that the plans may be available for [Ambassador Henry Cabot] Lodge only four hours before the coup. Lodge should not change his plans to go to Washington on October 31 as this would tip off the palace. Some details of the organization of the coup committee are discussed.

The rest of the meticulous chronological jottings leading up to the murder are expunged. So is much of the narrative—for which we can easily turn to Beacon. But evident soon is more shoddy work by the government censor: "The first Washington message to Lodge on October 30 revealed that White House anxiety about the possible failure of a coup attempt . . . had increased." Later the same day yet another cable arrives, cautioning the new envoy: "But once a coup under responsible leadership has begun, and within these restrictions, it is in the interest of the U.S. government that it should succeed."

The murderous train of events began as Lodge arrived in Saigon in August. A cable, drafted by Roger Hilsman but approved by President Kennedy (who reportedly regretted it later) said, in part: "We wish to give Diem reasonable opportunity to remove Nhus, but if he remains obdurate, then we are prepared to accept the obvious implication that we can no longer support Diem." This cable, too, is in the Defense volume. A string of cables follows—all reprinted in Beacon, many from the *Times*—in which Ambassador Lodge, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, John Richardson (the CIA Saigon station chief, soon to be sent packing by a suspicious Lodge), and McGeorge Bundy implicate themselves forever.

The situation in the war, steadily worsening, pressed on coup-men and U.S. accomplices alike. CIA chief Richardson, presumably sacked for being too close to Ngo Dinh Nhu, sold out his friend in an August 28, 1963, cable to CIA director John McCone: ". . . if the Ngo family wins now [in the struggle with the generals], they and Diem will stagger on to final defeat at the hands of their own people and the VC. Should a generals' revolt occur and be put down, GVN will sharply reduce American presence in SVN." The following day Lodge cabled Rusk: "We are launched on a course from which there is no turning back: the overthrow of the Diem government."

Momentarily uncertain, General Maxwell Taylor and Secretary McNamara report to the President on October 2 that they see no possibility of a "successful coup" and predict an end to the war in 1965, although the "Viet Cong effort . . . has not yet been seriously reduced in the aggregate." "A further disturbing feature of Nhu," they remark, "is his flirtation with the idea of negotiating with North Vietnam. . . . This . . . suggests a possible basic incompatibility with U.S. objectives." They conclude by cautioning again against a coup. This cable, naturally, is in the Pentagon volume. As the pace towards murder quickens, the Pentagon is silent and Beacon resumes. In an "Eyes only for Secretary Rusk" message of October 5, Lodge suggests reassuring Duong Van Minh through Conein. The next day Lodge receives a guarded go-ahead from CIA in Washington. On the 25th Lodge sends a cable in which he assures the White House:

> CAS [CIA] has been punctilious in carrying out my instructions. I have personally approved each meeting between [Tran Van] Don and Conein. . . . Conein, as you know, is a friend of some eighteen years' standing with Gen. Don. . . . I believe that our involvement to date through Conein is still within the realm of plausible denial. CAS [CIA] is perfectly prepared to have me disavow Conein at any time it may serve the national interest.

This cable has been left in the Government volume. Censorship, if such this is, or isn't, must be a dying art.

On the day of the coup Lodge visited Diem, who plaintively asked what the U.S. wanted. "The atmosphere of this meeting," state both multi-volume editions, "must have been strained in the extreme in view of Lodge's awareness of the imminence of the coup." At coup headquarters, "where he was authorized to maintain telephone contact with the Embassy," Conein "provided reliable reporting throughout the next two days." The Beacon and Defense edition both quote the celebrated 4:30 P.M. phone conversation in which Lodge, responding to the frantic Diem's plea for guidance, replies: ". . . it is 4:30 A.M. in Washington and the U.S. government cannot possibly have a view."

Beacon describes how, on November 3, the second day after the coup, the generals and Lodge celebrated: "It began with mutual expressions of satisfaction at the success of the coup. . . . Lodge was elated, both at [its] efficiency and success." Washington, however, was "shocked" and "dismayed" by the "brutal and seemingly pointless murder [of Diem]. . . . President Kennedy was reportedly personally stunned at the news, particularly in view of the heavy U.S. involvement in encouraging the coup leaders." Nevertheless, on November 2, the day after the coup, Richard Phillips, spokesman for State, declared: "I can categorically state the U.S. government was not in any way involved in the coup attempt." And, two years later, returning to New York, Henry Cabot Lodge asserted, "The overthrow of the Diem regime was a purely Vietnamese affair. We never participated in the planning. We had nothing whatever to do with it."

Covert operations across borders into Laos and North Vietnam, and even farther to Thailand, provide more examples of what the Pentagon censor seeks to obscure. One episode, involving espionage teams—American-sponsored, -led, and -equipped—has been smiled at as yet another example of the 007 spirit. But what were these groups—directed in part by the then "Major" Conein—supposed to do? "The northern team," reports the Beacon edition, "had spent the last days of Hanoi in contaminating the oil supply of the bus company for a gradual wreckage of engines in the buses, in taking the first



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actions for delayed sabotage of the railroad . . . and in writing detailed notes of potential targets for future paramilitary operations. . . ." These activities, in October 1954, took place while the ink was scarcely dry on the Geneva accords (indeed, some delicacy in this regard prevented the team "from carrying out the active sabotage it desired to do"). What we see here—in the minor destruction, the putting of teams "in place," the employment of astrologers to write false predictions, and the infiltration of refugees—is the beginnings of the "if I can't have it I'm going to hurt you" attitude that informs much American activity in the later years of the war. When we quit there's going to be blood on the floor.

In July 1961, General Edward G. Lansdale provides a memorandum (omitted in the government edition) for Maxwell Taylor, Kennedy's military adviser, and for McNamara, Rusk, and Allen W. Dulles. He describes the operations of the First Observation Group, under CIA "control" and supply, which penetrates "denied (enemy) areas." In addition to activities in Laos, the CIA controlled also the Philippine "Eastern Construction Company," headed by "Frisco" Johnny San Juan, an ex-assistant of President Magsaysay who campaigned against the Huks. Eastern Construction, a "nonprofit organization," was actually "a mechanism to permit the deployment of Filipino personnel in other Asian countries, for unconventional operations. . . ." Philippine Armed Forces and governmental personnel were "sheep-dipped" and served abroad. "Its personnel helped write the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam. . . ." Later, Lansdale describes in a brief passage CIA's "proprietary" Civil Air Transport. To the innocent world this company was the national airline of Taiwan.

While the above projects do not seem unusually damaging, considering the source, when we turn to activities in Laos we see the beginnings of a policy which in 1972 has resulted in the near destruction of an entire culture. In this instance both large editions supply critical information on a neglected topic.

In a "Report on Southeast Asia" (NSC 5809), August 12, 1959, approved by President Eisenhower, and not included by Beacon, we read that "Progress has been made in furthering United States objectives in Laos . . . there are indications that the prestige and morale of the Communist Neo Lao Hak Xat have deteriorated, while those of the non-Communists have improved." No mention is made of the CIA-supported coup which undid a recent election in which the NLHX, to the dismay of the U.S., did all too well. Therefore, we are not surprised to learn from another Pentagon exclusive, a special national intelligence estimate of September 18, 1959, that "We believe that the Communist resumption of guerrilla warfare in Laos was primarily a reaction to a stronger anti-Communist posture by the Laotian government and to recent U.S. initiatives in support of Laos."

By February 10, 1960, the Operations Coordinating Board, in a report not included by Beacon, relays the hopeful news that "Major elements of the Lao leadership are firmly committed to an anti-Communist stand. . . . This evaluation is strengthened by the recent political crisis of December 1959-January 1960. . . . While [the new government] has made public declarations of neutrality (in consonance with our recommendations), all the Ministers on whom the Ambassador called have made clear that they would continue to look to close cooperation with the U.S." Again, no mention of the CIA, which by stimulating the "crisis" pushed Laos further towards civil war. Our present ally, Souvanna Phouma, was a victim of this American inspired crisis.

One of the most vital documents to our understanding of the centrality of Laos, omitted by Beacon, is printed whole by the Defense Department. It consists of a limited distribution "Memorandum of Conversation" dated April 29, 1961. Attending, among others, were Rusk, McNamara, Robert Kennedy, General Curtis E. Le May, Marine commandant David M. Shoup, and McGeorge Bundy There was general agreement that the CIA's man, Phoumi Nosavan, was collapsing in the face of the Pathet Lao. After Deputy Assistant Secretary John Steeves rather inaccurately reminded the officers in the room that it was "on the pleas of our military that we supported Phoumi," General George Decker remarked: ". . . we can not win a conventional war in Southeast Asia; if we go in, we should go in to win, and that means bombing Hanoi, China, and maybe even using nuclear bombs."

Later in the conversation General Le May, while admitting "that he did not know what U.S. policy is in Laos," urged among other actions that "we should go to work on China itself and let Chiang take Hainan Island." McNamara added that to do it all by air "you would have to use nuclear weapons." Finally, a "Mr. Bowles" [Chester?] concluded that "the main question to be faced was the fact that we were going to have to fight the Chinese anyway in two, three, five, or ten years and that it was just a question of where, when, and how. . . . Le May said that, in that case, we should fight soon since the Chinese would have nuclear weapons within one or two years."

It will be remembered that in the late spring and summer of 1961 General Lansdale produced memoranda at the request of the National Security Council. Much of the May 8, 1961, "Program of Action," omitted by Beacon, is included by Defense, which, however, excises a good deal of the Annex on covert operations. Both editions include a section on Laos that suggests the infiltration of "teams under light civilian cover to Southeast Laos to locate and attack Vietnamese Communist bases and lines of communications. . . . Training of teams could be a combined operation by CIA and U.S. Army Special Forces."

Although at that time an intelligence

*"After five hundred rejection slips, you tell me you're a troll and not a muse?"*



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report made plain the indigenous nature of the South Vietnamese struggle, on May 11, in a "National Security Action Memorandum," printed in both editions, McGeorge Bundy, at the instructions of the President, approved these covert intrusions.

Clearly, the teams had already been "in place" for some time. In his July 1961 memorandum for Maxwell Taylor, McNamara, Rusk, and Allen Dulles, Lansdale reported encouraging developments in Laos. This document, explaining the early stages of the now notorious CIA Secret Army, is found only in the *Times* and Beacon editions: "About 9,000 Meo tribesmen have been equipped for guerrilla operations, which they are now conducting with considerable effectiveness in Communist-dominated territory in Laos.... The military leader is Lt. Colonel Vang Pao [an ex-French lieutenant] who is the field commander. Command control of Meo operations is exercised by the Chief CIA Vientiane with the advice of Chief MAAG Laos." Nine CIA operations officers and nine Special Forces personnel were "advising." Lansdale adds a poignant note with painful future implications: "As Meo village [*sic*] are overrun by Communist forces and as men leave food-raising duties to serve as guerrillas, a problem is growing over the care and feeding of noncombat Meos. CIA has given some rice and clothing to relieve this problem. Consideration needs to be given to organized relief, a mission of an ICA [predecessor of AID] nature, to the handling of Meo refugees and their rehabilitation."

Too late, already too late! By this time the Meo, once a hardy mountain tribe devoted to cultivating opium poppies, have been nearly exterminated as a fighting force, and small boys now bear arms for the CIA.

This operation is well understood by the Pathet Lao. In their little-known report *Twelve Years of U.S. Imperialistic Intervention and Aggression in Laos*, published in 1966, we find that "... an important and long-term policy of the United States is to sow division between the nationalities and to build up reactionary political and military elements among the minority nationalities in order to undermine national liberation movements. . . . Therefore they have set about exploiting as best they can the complex nationality problems in Laos to pursue and push forward their policy of division. . . . The Americans have sought to win the allegiance of a number of tribal chiefs in the minority areas, particularly in the Miao [original spelling] inhabited regions. . . . Vang Pao is enjoying particular attention and favor from the United States. . . . Though outwardly

*(Continued on page 76)*

# Book Forum

*Letters from Readers*

**No Drivel**

Gilbert Geis's review of *Inside: Prison American Style* and *Going to Jail* [*SR*, Dec. 11] is a very welcome change from the usual drivel written about convicts and their recent verbalistic boot-strapping. I salute Professor Geis for the aura of wisdom which he shows.

J. Kustowski,
Los Angeles, Calif.

**Liberating Influence**

Benjamin DeMott's assessment of Henry Miller [*SR*, Dec. 11] overlooks some of Miller's best writing. I have in mind the marvelous travel book on Greece, *The Colossus of Maroussi* (1941), and the writing on philosophical themes, particularly the two essays on the late-blooming mysticism in Balzac's novels.

Admittedly, the weaknesses in Miller's prose are many. Mr. DeMott's remark about the ill effects of Miller on other writers does not take into account the tremendously liberating influence of Miller's style on the metaphysical daring and cosmic vibrations of just such a significant force in letters as Norman Mailer.

Kenneth Hacking,
Providence, R.I.

When Henry Miller laments "the bitterness in the heart" of Americans, does he ever consider how much of it he has caused? As Kate Millet has precisely pointed out, his writing is imbued with a pernicious attitude toward women. His delight in degrading, debasing, and sexually exploiting women in his *Sexus* may be celebrated by male critics, but it leaves women feeling hurt and angry.

Barbara Engel,
St. Paul, Minn.

The review of Henry Miller's work came as a shock. Never before had SR been guilty of printing filth. Surely that space could have been used for something other than the lewd writings of a lecherous old man.

We no longer want the *Saturday Review* coming to our home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arginbright,
Spokane, Wash.

Why do we need to know what a filthy sewer Henry Miller's mind, life style, and words are?

And, in the words of the reviewer, *The Room*, by Hubert *Selby* [*SR*, Dec. 11], is sexual chaos and cruelty.

Wouldn't it be better for the moral climate of the world for you to simply ignore books such as these—not bring them to public attention, but let them drown in their own private sewers?

"Lift up a standard for the people." Isaiah 62:10.

Edith M. Laing,
La Jolla, Calif.

**Wyeth the Thinker**

Franz Schulze's dismissal of *The Wyeths* [*SR*, Dec. 11] reveals an insensitivity which is all too common among reviewers lately.

The collection of N. C. Wyeth's letters is the searching of a soul whose philosophy was arrived at, not through the distillation of the thinking of colleagues in the bistros of artists' colonies, but through solitary agony. The writings of this uneducated man are no less interesting—even inspiring!—than those of Michelangelo, for each of these men deals with the minutiae of existence: Wyeth with his terrible need to attain the approval of his mother; Angelo with his terrible need to work out his money problems.

That Wyeth's conclusions were "not sufficiently engaging as a thinker to hold the interest of the unrelated outsider" is a critique of the most subjective order. His thinking, so independently arrived at, is inordinately interesting on that very account.

Hannah Sampson,
Torrance, Calif.

**Larger Print for Less**

In referring to the Larger Print Edition of *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* [*SR*, Dec. 4] David M. Glixon states that "the present version is the highest priced dictionary in its class, so it would seem that the greatest value is still the second edition of *Webster's New World Dictionary*." According to the latest published information, this is not correct.

The Larger Print Edition, thumb indexed, is priced at $8.50. The A.B.A. Handbook lists *Webster's New World Dictionary*, thumb indexed, at $8.95, and the *American Heritage Dictionary*, thumb indexed, at $9.95. Frankly, we try to take advantage of our higher sales volume and, as a matter of policy, price below serious competitors.

W. A. Llewellyn,
G. & C. Merriam Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

**History Distorted**

Contrary to D. E. Fortuna's review of Howard Mumford Jones's *Age of Energy* [*SR*, Dec. 4], President Theodore Roosevelt did not "annex" Puerto Rico and Guam; Spain ceded them to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1898.

Furthermore, Roosevelt received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in ending the Russo-Japanese War, not the Sino-Soviet War.

W. E. Campbell,
Edmond, Okla.

**Snob**

In Alden Whitman's odious review of *Jennie* [*SR*, Nov. 6] the gossipy critic describes Jennie's last husband as "a handsome buck," which is certainly a cut above her first husband, Winston Churchill's father, who is dismissed as a "syphilitic snob." Does this suggest that his lordship spoke only to real syphilitics?

Mary Wright Connell,
Santa Fe, N.M.



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**THE FORBIDDEN SKY:**
**Inside the Hungarian Revolution**

**by Endre Marton**

Little, Brown, 306 pp., $8.95

*Reviewed by Stephen S. Rosenfeld*

■ In November 1955, Endre Marton, a Hungarian who worked for the Associated Press Wire Service in Budapest, was charged with being "a master spy" for the United States and sentenced to thirteen years in prison. His wife, Ilona, a United Press correspondent, was sentenced to three years on a similar charge and was placed in a cell near her husband's. Silence was mandatory so the couple could communicate only by coughs. Prisoners were permitted a daily walk but were forced to keep their eyes "turned to the ground." Thus, for them, as this book's title indicates, the sky was forbidden. In April 1956, Mrs. Marton was abruptly paroled. Marton himself was released in August of that year—two months before the outbreak of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Fearing rearrest after it was put down, they fled to Austria. Now the AP's diplomatic correspondent in Washington, Marton waited to set down his account of that suppressed revolt until, with the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, he felt "the time had come." His memoir —immensely compelling and frequently touching—is a model of dispassionate reporting.

All the great themes of Hungary's revolt are there: the nationalist and liberal impulse which, kindled by Stalin's death, was blown to towering flame by Khrushchev's "secret speech" denouncing Stalinism; the reckless surge toward rebellion initiated by the students' demands of October 23; the trap sprung by the returning Soviet tanks on the night of November 3; the nation's courage in battle; its later solidarity in offering passive resistance; and the accommodation, including not a few surprising gains, negotiated with the Russians by János Kádár, who replaced Imre Nagy as premier and who rules to this day.

Marton knew the principal figures involved in the critical events of those days, and he witnessed the shift in his countrymen's mood in Party and government offices, as well as in the factories and streets of Budapest. He fails, however, to solve one crucial mystery, which no other writer on the Hungarian Revolution has satisfactorily explained either. What induced Premier Nagy ( and, later, Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia) to imagine that he could actually implement the liberal vision that had presumably attracted him to the Communist Party many years before?

Wide World

**Endre Marton, former AP correspondent in Hungary, strolls with his family in Heroes' Square, Vienna, in January 1957: "I left my emotions at the barrier."**

Up until November 4, Marton submits, either the Eisenhower administration or Dag Hammarskjöld at the United Nations might have at least done *something*—even if no more than to talk tough—to deter Russian intervention. He laments the great powers' mutual respect for "spheres of influence," which, he holds, outweighed such factors as the timing of John Foster Dulles's operation for cancer and the concurrent seizure of the Suez Canal by Great Britain, France, and Israel in contributing to the Kremlin's confidence that it could suppress the Hungarian uprising with impunity. On the other hand, he concedes that Hungary's precipitous haste in disestablishing Communist Party rule and in assuming a neutral stance made Khrushchev's intervention all but inevitable.

What most impressed Marton during the ten-day revolution was the people's new honesty, "the backlash of the almost obligatory dishonesty of many years." Regarding those who tormented him during his long incarceration Marton feels "almost no bitterness. . . . What they did was their duty as they understood it." Elsewhere, in telling of his escape to Austria with his wife and their two children, he writes: "I left my emotions at the barrier. . . ." Such detachment suggests a fine capacity for passing through tragedy and coming to personal terms with it, for sustaining a core of dignity on which new life can be built. One suspects that power to persist, which makes Marton's memoir so admirable, also tells much about the Hungarian people since 1965.

*Stephen S. Rosenfeld is an editorial writer and columnist for The Washington Post.*



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**A SINGULAR INIQUITY:**
**The Campaigns of Josephine Butler**

**by Glen Petrie**

Viking, 317 pp., $7.95

*Reviewed by Muriel Haynes*

■ In 1864, the English Parliament, sensing the threat to empire in the rise of venereal disease among the armed forces, passed the first Contagious Diseases Act. Lest its human purpose be unclear, its full title included the phrase "not concerned with animals." The measure empowered plainclothesmen, recruited from the Metropolitan Police, to round up all prostitutes in garrison towns for examination. Those proven clean were certificated to continue their trade. The infected were detained in government "hospitals" for rehabilitation under appalling conditions of squalor and cruelty. Women who failed to comply with the order were liable to imprisonment. A rationale for this purportedly hygienic legislation was supplied by a Royal Commission in a classically untroubled declaration of what we today call sexism. "There is no comparison to be drawn between prostitutes and the men who consort with them. With one sex the offense is committed as a matter of gain, with the other it is an irregular indulgence of a *natural* impulse." The tone of this pronouncement is in line with its beautiful synthesis of the components of Victorian sexual morality: male ascendancy, denial of female sexuality, snobbish money and class values.

Obvious abuses in the Act's enforcement soon made it the focus of violent political debate. Girls, some no more than children, many quite respectable, were swept up by the police on the sole evidence of their poverty and working-class origin. Women were subjected to brutal, at times injurious, bodily inspection. The clamor for repeal was appropriately dominated by a woman—Josephine Butler—whose career is astonishing testimony to the evangelical social conscience with which the Victorians from time to time redressed their hypocrises. Intellectually gifted, strikingly beautiful, the daughter of an aristocratic Whig family, Josephine was trained early in respect for the sacredness of the individual and constitutional liberties. In the early years of her marriage, a relationship blessed by enduring love and shared convictions, her profound Christian faith led her to work among the female inmates of the infamous Brownlow Hill workhouse in Liverpool. Without fear and without shrinking, she entered wholly into the lives of these miserable women. On several occasions she and her husband brought dying girls into their home to nurse and to comfort with God's word.

It was "the awful abundance of compassion which makes me fierce," Josephine said, explaining her militancy. Brownlow Hill had taught her that women's degradation was linked to their subjugation. Time has borne out her belief that legalizing or regulation of prostitution by the state is a circumvention of the real issue. Interrogated by a Royal Commissioner, Josephine flung back at him her own question: "What is the use, I ask you in the name of Heaven, to save women while you are stimulating the vices of men?" The problem, she believed, required "so to transform the law and customs of society that the social standard of morality for men and women shall be the same."

When ruffians set fire to the building in which she was holding a meeting, Mrs. Butler refused to retreat. She visited brothels alone. Helped by a reformed procuress brought into her home, she plotted successfully to expose the traffic in fresh country girls and its links to men in high places.

These episodes are refreshing oases amid Glen Petrie's relentlessly chronological, minutely detailed record of Mrs. Butler's political struggles. In his laudable respect for facts, mustered by zealous research, his human subject tends to slip through his fingers. Petrie's rather conventional judgments, and his quite unconscious male bias, keep her further at a distance. There are interesting and subtle connections in Josephine Butler's life with the matters of personal freedom and choice, so important a part of our modern consciousness, that Petrie misses.

He reproaches her previous biographers for hailing her as a feminist. She was not, he asserts, save "in the broadest sense," an opinion that calls into question his own comprehension of the term. In fact, Mrs. Butler was in the vanguard of the sexual revolution. Her contempt for the double standard, as well as her forthright language and tactics, rejected all the squeamish evasions proper to the lady stereotype of her time. To women labeled depraved in the official dictum she offered the bond of sisterhood that is so much of the emotional strength in the present feminist movement. Opposing the power of love, in Christ's example, to the power of the state, she prefigured certain aspirations of our contemporary counterculture.

Josephine lived to see the Contagious Diseases Acts abolished, and in her later years crusaded up and down the Continent, and in India, against state control of prostitution. She sensed the relation between prostitution and the economic and class structure, but she remained a reformer and a firm English Liberal. Josephine Butler never embraced, nor indeed even seemed to suspect, the possibility of more fundamental solutions. Her life is a fascinating corroboration of the observation put forward by Steven Marcus in *The Other Victorians*—that our institutions governing sexual behavior continue to yield more readily to change than our economic and social organization.

*Muriel Haynes is a critic with a special interest in writings relevant to the new women's movement.*

# Your Literary I.Q.

*Conducted by David M. Glixon*

## HOLY ZOO

You shouldn't have to work like a dog in order to lead these members of the animal kingdom back to their own biblical cages. They were just let out for exercise by Rev. William F. Wills of Pasadena, California, who is holding the keys on page 31.

a. apes; b. ass; c. bears; d. calf; e. camel; f. dove; g. eagle;
h. foxes; i. gnat; j. horse; k. kid; l. leopard; m. lion;
n. mule; o. peacocks; p. sheep; q. wolves

1. But the ( ) found no rest for the sole of her foot.
2. And Samson went out and caught three hundred ( ).
3. . . . bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and ( ), and ( ).
4. And there came forth two she ( ) out of the wood, and tare forty and two children.
5. . . . a great famine in Samaria . . . until an ( )'s head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver.
6. Be ye not as the ( ), or as the ( ), which have no understanding.
7. Thy youth is renewed like the ( )'s.
8. The ( ) shall lie down with the ( ); and the ( ) and the young ( ) . . .
9. Behold, I send you forth as ( ) in the midst of ( ).
10. Ye blind guides, which strain at a ( ) and swallow a ( ).



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**KEFAUVER:**
**A Political Biography**

**by Joseph Bruce Gorman**

Oxford, 434 pp., $10

*Reviewed by Robert Griffith*

■ Estes Kefauver, the scion of two of Tennessee's leading families, was a talented and ambitious corporate lawyer who was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1939 and then to the Senate in 1948. His campaign for the Senate was a direct challenge to Boss Ed Crump of Memphis, who responded with a series of newspaper ads calling Kefauver a "pet coon" who surreptitiously but faithfully followed the Communist Party line. "I may be a pet coon, but I 'ain't' Mr. Crump's pet coon," replied Kefauver, who went on to make a coonskin cap the symbol of his successful crusade against bossism in Tennessee.

In 1951, while still a freshman Senator, Kefauver won national attention as chairman of a Senate committee investigating big city crime and corruption. Although the hearings produced no new evidence, they were enormously entertaining. They attracted a television audience of millions and made Kefauver an overnight celebrity. He appeared on *What's My Line?*, published ghost-written articles in *The Saturday Evening Post* and a best-selling book called *Crime in America*, helped narrate a CBS-TV series, and signed on with Hollywood to do the introduction for *The Enforcer* and the epilogue for *Captive City*. The Academy of Television Arts and Sciences awarded him an Emmy "for bringing the workings of our government into the homes of the American people."

In 1952 Kefauver sought the Democratic Presidential nomination. He won a series of impressive primary victories, including one in New Hampshire, where he defeated President Truman. He was opposed, however, by powerful groups within the party —by big city political leaders still smarting from his investigation of municipal corruption, by Southerners who considered him too liberal on the race issue, by Northern liberals who preferred Adlai Stevenson, and by the Truman administration, which preferred almost anyone else to Kefauver. Denying Kefauver the nomination, these groups thrust it instead upon the rather reluctant Stevenson. Four years later Kefauver won the Democratic nomination for Vice President, only to lose along with Stevenson in the Eisenhower landslide.

Despite Kefauver's reputation as an independent, his position on most substantive issues was securely within the mainstream of midcentury Democratic liberalism. He was a friend of labor, a supporter of public power and, of course, an ardent champion of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was a moderate on civil rights—liberal only by Southern standards—and a persistent foe of monopoly and noncompetitive pricing, although his position on these issues was rooted in an archaic liberalism that offered as a solution little more than stringent enforcement of the antitrust laws. His views on foreign policy were typical of the Cold War consensus that prevailed during the late Forties and Fifties: a strong defender of containment and a constant advocate of large military appropriations, he was critical of the Pentagon only when he believed that it had not asked for enough.

He opposed the excesses of the McCarthy years although not so consistently as Joseph Gorman's uncritical study, *Kefauver*, suggests. He voted against the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, for example, but was one of the liberal cosponsors of the preventive detention bill, which ultimately became one of the act's most notorious features. Similarly, in 1954 he voted against an attempt by Hubert Humphrey to outlaw the Communist Party, but then withdrew his vote and allowed himself to be paired with an absent Democrat, thus ensuring passage of the Humphrey amendment. Thus Kefauver, who received a great deal of praise for being the only Senator to vote against the amended bill, was also responsible for the form of its final passage.

Gorman has written a detailed and sympathetic account of Kefauver's career. Unfortunately, he accepts the Senator on his own terms as a crusading maverick, an independent "Tribune of the People." Evident throughout the book is the dichotomy of "the people" versus "the professionals." The latter are legion; there are "professional Southerners," "professional liberals," and, inevitably, "professional politicians." What Gorman appears unwilling to admit is that there are also "professional mavericks" and that Kefauver was one of them. Moreover, Kefauver was independent of the regulars not so much because he chose to be, but because they

*(Continued on page 77)*

*Wide World*

**Senator Estes Kefauver campaigning for the Presidential nomination in 1952—he made his mark with a coonskin hat.**



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**MY LAND IS DYING**

**by Harry M. Caudill**

Dutton, 144 pp., $6.50

*Reviewed by Robert Cassidy*

■ Strip mining is not a twentieth-century phenomenon. A steam shovel was used to lay open a coal bed in Pittsburg, Kansas, as early as 1877. But widespread stripping of the earth is a recent development. It is also one which the American system has not been prepared to cope with, as this book's author makes clear in his description of a case involving damage resulting from strip mining in Kentucky shortly after the Second World War.

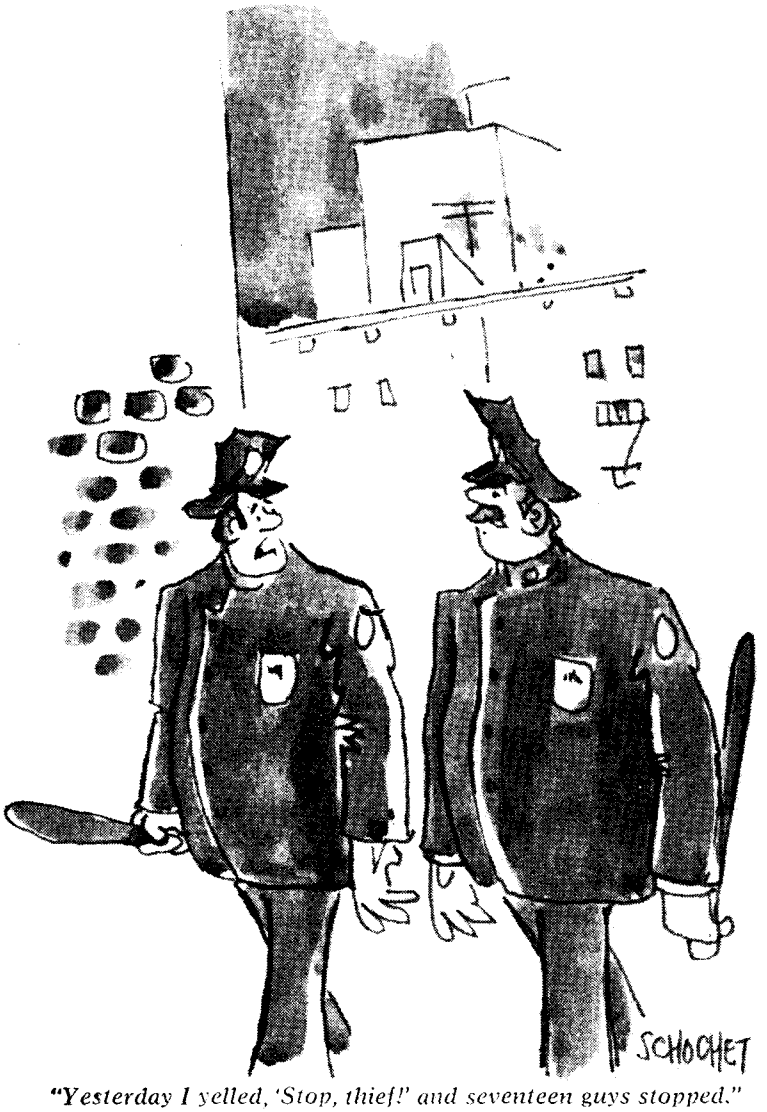
> . . . After the operator had ripped all the vegetation from twelve acres of extremely steep land at the head of a creek, a flash flood—a common phenomenon in the Appalachians—tumbled a mass of mining spoil into the swollen stream. Though by a miracle no lives were lost, the flood swept all the houses in the valley before it. A number of suits for damages brought substantial verdicts in favor of the victims, whereupon the company took its case to the more sympathetic tribunal at Frankfort. The decision of the state judges in effect declared that the masses of soil, the uprooted trees, and the slabs of rock and slate had been harmless until set in motion by the force of water. It was nature that had unleashed the water; thus the damage to the plaintiffs was solemnly declared to be an act of God—for which no coal operator, God-fearing or otherwise, could be held responsible.

In *My Land Is Dying*, Harry Caudill—whose first book, *Night Comes to the Cumberlands*, remains a regional classic—has written a slim but pointed study of the strip-mining boom, who benefits from it, and what can be done to end the destruction it invariably entails. Here, Caudill first focuses on the strip-mining controversy in his native Kentucky, then broadens the scope of his concern to include the entire nation. For he is aware that the land that is dying is not just his beloved Appalachian hill country. The blight of strip mining has spread to such far-flung regions as Belmont County, Ohio, where more than half of the land has been sold, leased, or optioned to coal suppliers; to the Four Corners area of New Mexico, where sacred Hopi and Navajo lands are being scraped up for coal to provide energy for Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Los Angeles; to the state of Iowa, whose agricultural base is literally eroding away. "As the prospects for corn and hogs decline, and the boom in coal and electric power continues," Caudill writes, "the outlook even for this breadbasket in the heartland of America is frightening."

The upsurge in strip mining is a result of what its proponents call the "energy crisis." Listening to the executives of the nation's electricity-generating companies and the firms that supply them with fuel, one is led to believe that the country faces imminent blackout unless strip mining (which supplies an increasing amount of cheap coal to the electricity makers) is allowed to continue unchecked. This argument, Caudill says, is just so much boardroom poppycock. There is plenty of fuel of all kinds in America, especially coal (1.66 *trillion* tons, nearly half the world's supply), and more than sufficient technology to make feasible its efficient and less injurious extraction. If there *is* a crisis, it is being caused by the labyrinthine web of corporations involved in energy. The monopolistic relationships of America's coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, steel, electricity and manufacturing industries form a network that would make the trust busters of Teddy Roosevelt's day turn over in their (possibly bulldozed) graves. Worse yet, the government uses its influence to encourage strip mining. The Tennessee Valley Authority, as Caudill notes, was conceived during the Thirties to help preserve the environment and improve the lives of the people of Appalachia. Now the nation's largest single consumer of strip-mined coal, it has contributed to the decline of substantial portions of the region to such a degree that environmental groups have sued the Tennessee Valley Authority to prevent its further use of strip-mined coal.

As a writer and social activist, Harry Caudill has worked vigorously to save a land and a life style. This has not always endeared him to the establishment, but I doubt that Caudill cares much for any rewards the establishment could bestow on him. As Robert Coles remarks in the introduction, "A more enlightened nation would honor him as one of its finest citizens; but then, a more enlightened nation would not be so in need of his kind of extraordinary public service."

*Robert Cassidy, a free-lance writer, was a reporter for the now-defunct Suffolk [Long Island] Sun.*




*"Yesterday I yelled, 'Stop, thief!' and seventeen guys stopped."*



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## THE PARTICIPATION PUT-ON: Reflections of a Disenchanted Washington Youth Expert

**by Toby Moffett**

Delacorte, 288 pp., $6.95; paperback, $2.45

*Reviewed by Stephen Schlesinger*

■ The Nixon administration has always dealt with the youth of this country in largely political terms. The President has never regarded young people as part of his constituency, perceiving them, rather, as a threat to his middle-aged, Middle American followers. He has felt free on occasion to call protesting students "bums" and to fantasy about an America run by good-guy, "Bud" Wilkinson types.

On the other hand, the Nixon government has tried to paper over its differences with those under twenty-five by setting up within the administration glib-sounding and sanitized youth offices to probe the headaches of restless teen-agers and develop a style and rhetoric designed to appease their demands. The Nixon men seem to think that if the students only get to know the government officials better everything will be fine.

Thus in September 1969 the Nixon administration established an Office of Students and Youth in HEW under the aegis of Cabinet Secretary Robert Finch. They placed at the head of it twenty-five-year-old Toby Moffett, a leftover from the Johnson HEW days. As director Moffett had control over $100,000 worth of grants, and he was responsible for contacts between the kids and the government.

The book Moffett has written about his short stewardship is an overdrawn, belabored depiction of the life and death of a basically unimportant sideshow to the Nixon Presidency. In a somewhat ragged prose style he describes the fake "participatory" nature of his job, delves at length into the ideas and projects that were warped by the intense political machinations of the Nixon people, and explains his ultimate disillusionment with the President, ending with his resignation over the invasion of Cambodia.

The problem is that Moffett is a suspect man from the beginning. He claims to have adored Robert Kennedy in 1968; yet he took the job as Nixon's youth representative in 1969. He remained in the position for eight months until May 1970, fighting for funds for ghetto street gangs and for the civil rights of students; yet he never protested the softening of the desegregation guidelines by his own agency, HEW, nor did he make an issue of the persistent war in Vietnam (as opposed to the Cambodian invasion, where he acted meritoriously). These, after all, were what students were mainly disturbed about.

Furthermore, Moffett is a difficult writer to follow. His organization is loose, and he has made the chronology of his life a puzzle to decipher. He skips from his resignation to his job, returns to the Cambodian invasion and goes back to mid-point in his career. Similarly, he will talk about how he was disillusioned over the slithering bureaucracy, then discuss what a disappointment Pat Moynihan was to him. But the reader does not get a grip on his thinking, and concludes that Moffett wasn't quite sure himself that he had figured out what it all meant.

Clearly, Moffett was a young man in a hurry, trying to clamber into fame as a advocate for the kids and a town crier for the minorities. But his dilemma was that his job was without substance; the administration's attitude was essentially superficial, and he thought naïvely that he could make something more of the whole experience than he did.

Moffett has also made the mistake of adopting the clichéd phrases of the Left in order to confirm in the eyes of the readers his own complete "radicalization." He ponderously discusses "the establishment" and how he realized that it "would never knowingly fund an anti-establishment group." He describes his contemporaries (in appropriately banal sociologese) as "peers." He is concerned about his office's "outreach." In short, Moffett's descriptive thinking is still caught in the same bureaucratic processes he condemned in the Nixon administration.

The best part of *The Participation Put-on* are the occasional moments of honesty that flash through the book: Moffett's description of his poor childhood in Suffield, Connecticut, his self-analysis about his job, his admission that he was "so immersed in the high-level government problem-solving game that [he] found it hard to see . . . that nothing was happening."

But, because the office he directed wasn't important, the book itself is somewhat of a bore. Only when we catch glimpses of the crass politics of the Nixon administration, and the bewilderment of Moffett's own life, does his account begin to intrigue.

*Stephen Schlesinger is editor of the New Democrat, a liberal monthly.*

### LITERARY I. Q. ANSWERS

1 f: (*Gen. 8:9*); 2h: (*Judges 15:4*); 3a, o: (*I Kings 10:22*); 4c: (*II Kings 2:24*); 5b: (*II Kings 6:25*); 6j, n: (*Psalms 32:9*); 7g: (*Psalms 103:5*); 8 l, k, d, m: (*Isa. 11:6*); 9p, q: (*Matt. 10:16*); 10 i, e: (*Matt. 23:24*).

## BLACK LIST, SECTION H

**by Francis Stuart**

Southern Illinois University Press, 442 pp., $10

*Reviewed by Diane Fortuna*

■ *Black List, Section H* is the autobiographical novel of a relatively unknown Irish writer, Francis Stuart. In 1919, at the age of seventeen, Stuart married Iseult Gonne, the natural daughter of the legendary Irish beauty and revolutionary, Maud Gonne MacBride—an act that in one stroke catapulted him into the middle of the Irish political and literary milieu. As a result of his activities on behalf of the Republican cause, Stuart spent eighteen months in an English jail; as a result of his acceptance into Irish literary circles, he came to know, among others, A.E., Liam O'Flaherty, and William Butler Yeats. After publishing his first volume of poetry in 1923, he turned to fiction. In 1939, as an Irish neutral, Stuart accepted a post as lecturer at the University of Berlin. He spent the war years there, fell in love with a Polish-German girl, and at the end of the war was imprisoned with her, this time by the French.

*Black List, Section H*—his twentieth novel—is perhaps his most timely. Its title derives from the fact that, ever since his release by the French, Stuart has been blacklisted by his countrymen, or at least neglected, for his supposedly fascist views.

In sixty-five rambling episodes spanning the period from 1919-1945, Stuart attempts to shape his disparate experiences into a significant form: the spiraling "inner growth" of H's consciousness as a writer. From the beginning of the novel, H lapses into trance-like states from which he expects a revelation that does not come until the final scene. By imagining situations of isolation and disaster while in this condition, H's imagination is liberated, and he projects fantasies that become the bases for his novels. Through a peculiar twist of psyche, despair seems to cause the trances, and through an equally odd turn of logic H's esthetic makes dishonor the poetic badge of courage.

Early in the novel he tells Iseult that "dishonor is what becomes a poet, not titles or acclaim." The writer must provide a "countercurrent" to the assured moral attitudes of his age. For only by being scorned and derided does the artist attain a deeper level of consciousness than is vouchsafed ordinary men. This esthetic explains H's decision to go to Germany at the onset of the Second World War: he realizes that if the Allies win, his presence in Germany will be disastrous for his literary repu-



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tation, but propitious for his imagination.

The first part of *Black List* places H in the midst of the Irish scene. From the start Stuart characterizes him as a man detached from moral values, isolated from the intensity of life, and virtually incapable of feeling. Although he attends Mass from time to time, reads the mystics, serves as a brancardier at Lourdes, and prays for a "revelation" of his particular reality, H has only a primitive religious instinct. And "revelation" cannot come to a man who observes without feeling, and who is possessed by conceit.

H participates in the Irish Civil War, but he does so only because he entertains the hope that the splintering Republican cause will create "true revolutionaries whose aim will have less to do with Irish independence than in casting doubt on traditional values and judgments." The revolutionaries H most admires, Tom Whelan and Sean Lane, are bold thugs and gunmen; it is their very lack of idealism that attracts him.

Disillusioned with all things Irish, including his wife and children, H leaves for Germany. This second part of the novel is far more interesting than the first, for H gradually becomes capable of feeling tenderness for Halka, the Polish-German student who becomes his mistress, and during the repeated bombing raids on Berlin he shares with her his isolation and his fear of being annihilated. Only through this shared suffering does H develop the desire to live and the capacity to love another.

Today, once again, Ireland is in arms, and Stuart's description of "the troubles"—of Irish "lads" who engage in senseless bombings and night raids, of wildly reckless revolutionaries (those motivated by violent idealism and those who simply love violence)—has a painfully contemporary ring. Unfortunately, by keeping his novel aloof from the suffering caused by the political upheavals that he uses as a historic background Stuart seems monstrously detached from human values.

*Diane Fortuna, who teaches English at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, has recently completed a monograph on James Joyce.*

*"Oh, nonsense. There must be some among them who know whether they're coming or going."*

**WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?**

**by Gilbert Rogin**

Random House, 260 pp., $6.95

*Reviewed by Peter Wood*

■ Both the dust jacket and the title page of this collection of twenty-two short stories, all but four of which appeared separately in *The New Yorker*, proclaim it to be a novel. In the sense that a novel is a construction of words any part of which, were it subtracted, would do damage to the whole, *What Happens Next?* does not really qualify for the term. However, call it what you will, this is a splendid book—amusing, sensitive, finely wrought.

Reading these stories is like looking through an accomplished painter's very personal sketchbook. With few exceptions, the sketches are intimate and of the home—beds, bathrooms, and backyards figure prominently. Possessing a painterly eye, Rogin is selective about the details he chooses to bring out. Thus, while he supplies only the vaguest impression of what the people in his book look like, he carefully defines what they are thinking or, more importantly, what they are feeling. If *What Happens Next?* lacks the grand design of a full-scale group portrait, it achieves a unity and focus from the consistency of Gilbert Rogin's point of view, which is unabashedly egocentric (or alter-egocentric), and from the way these sketches have been ordered to make their points, and to ask their questions.

Told either in the first person singular or, as the author explains when shifting gears, "in the third person singular under the name of Julian Singer," these tales describe the life in the mid-1930s and early Forties of an editor and writer who (like Rogin) works for a national magazine in New York and lives in Greenwich Village with his wife, Daisy, and two children by her previous marriage. These and other household characters are usually referred to as "Singer's wife," "Singer's stepdaughter," or "Singer's goldfish," emphasizing the intensely personal point of view that serves to unite the book. Singer's relationship with his Jewish parents is refreshingly untraumatic and affectionate. It is troubled only by his feeling, which recurs in dreams, that he has somehow let them down, somehow not measured up. Morose except when pixyish, selfish except when generous, Singer leads a life that, he says, is not "founded on philosophical ideas but on temperament." It is not always clear which face he will show when.

At times, in search of the bitter-

*(Continued on page 75)*



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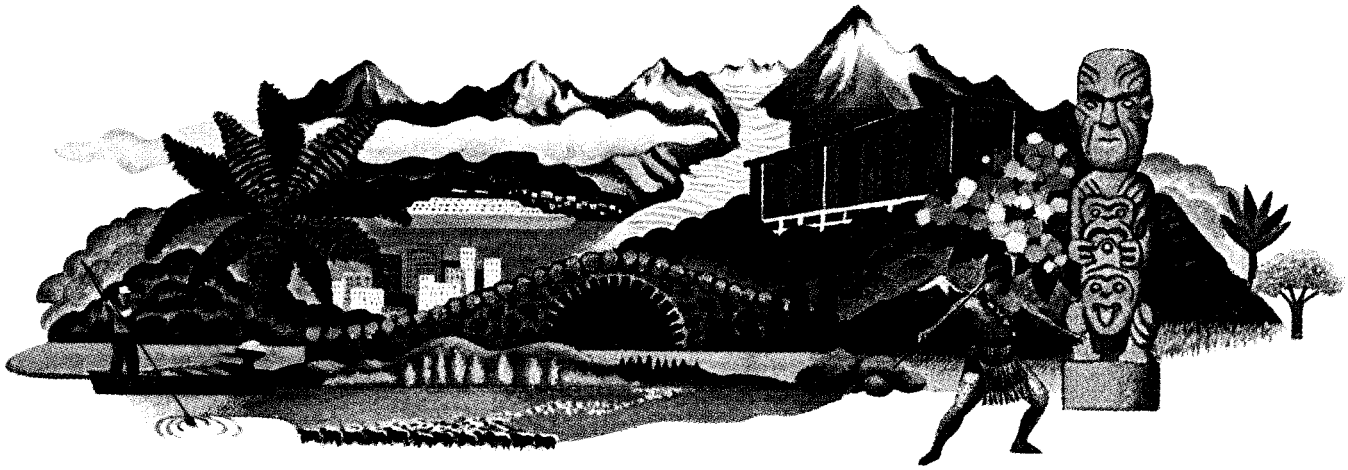

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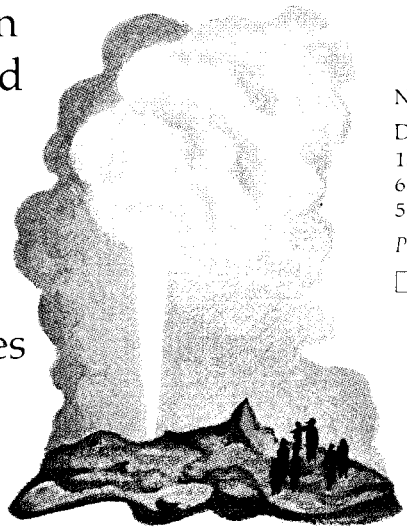

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# 1972 WORLD TRAVEL CALENDAR ISSUE

## The Selling of America


36 **Does Anyone Want to Visit the U.S.A.?** by Horace Sutton

38 **An Englishman in Apple-pie Land** by Robin Prestage

40 **The National Parks at 100: Pristine Preserves or Popcorn Playgrounds?** by Gladwin Hill

43 **1972 World Travel Calendar**

50 **World-Travel Photo Contest: Gallery of Winners**

If there is anything that would make a person smile on the commuter trains that chuff and snort their way from the suburbs into New York City every morning, it is the car cards put up by BOAC. In big letters they read, "London Bridge is in Arizona. The *Queen Mary* is in California. Come to Britain while it lasts."

It is just this tone of wry humor and slick salesmanship that has brought Britain, never an established tourist-land, more American visitors than any European country. Perhaps, too, it may be what is needed to launch an effective campaign to bring foreign travelers to the U.S.A. Strangely, we have been able to sell Coca-Cola, movies, and the *Reader's Digest* all over the world. Kellogg's Corn Flakes are on sale in Italian supermarkets and as far afield of Battle Creek, Michigan, as Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. Our customs, mores, habits, and tastes are grafted on alien civilizations all over the world. If the globe suffers from anything, some assayers say, it is from the Americanization of practically everywhere. Yet with all the ground softened, as it were, we never have been able to properly sell ourselves. No campaign yet mounted has made a smashing success of The Selling of America. We are getting travelers from abroad but not nearly in sufficient numbers to counterbalance what Americans spend in foreign countries each year. Either we must find a way to shake the public apathy in the United States both among citizenry and solons or we must face the alternative: controls limiting our own freedom to travel abroad, which, since the Constitution, has been a basic American ethic.

Perhaps this collision course toward the inevitable crunch will be altered now with the devaluation of the dollar. The result of that economic move will be to make trips abroad more expensive for Americans, thus dissuading some from going. Conversely, it will make America less expensive for foreigners, providing a push for the Visit America campaign of the United States Travel Service.

But at best the difference is likely to be from 9 to 12 per cent, and devaluation alone will not dissolve the difficulty. Problems of the prospects for dealing with this national enigma appear in Horace Sutton's article "Does Anyone Want to Visit the U.S.A.?" The United States Travel Service, which sponsors familiarization tours of America for foreign journalists, sent Londoner Robin Prestage on a coast-to-coast tour last autumn. His impressions are recorded here. Gladwin Hill, the environmental editor of *The New York Times*, has examined the "High Noon" confrontation facing the national parks this year on their centennial.

*SR*'s annual World Travel Calendar is, as season dictates, a part of this issue. So, too, are the work of winners in the World Travel Photo Contest as well as a reproduction of the works of some of those lensmen who won the prizes.



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# Does Anyone Want To Visit the U.S.A.?

by HORACE SUTTON

The junior Senator from Hawaii stood on the podium before the packed galleries at Sydney's Town Hall in Australia one day last November, a small, slight figure with a big bone to pick.

"The United States in 1971," said Daniel K. Inouye, "will suffer its first balance of trade deficit since 1893. The second-quarter deficit for 1971 was three-and-a-half billion dollars, the greatest in the nation's history."

Spurred by these awesome figures, by the high rate of inflation, a rising rate of unemployment, high interest rates, and decline of the Gross National Product, President Nixon imposed a 10 per cent surcharge on most imports. The surcharge was designed to increase the cost of foreign goods to the American consumer and thus encourage the purchase of American products.

The Presidential move found favor in the South, where the textile industry has suffered severely from foreign competition. Our balance of payments deficit in textiles last year was slightly more than $700-million. Detroit was appeased, since we imported $5.5-billion in motorcars, cycles, trucks, and equipment last year and exported only $3.5-billion, leaving a deficit of $2-billion in cars alone.

Even so, neither cars nor textiles accounted for the most damaging contribution to our balance of payments deficit. The prime offenders were the Americans themselves traveling and spending in foreign countries. U.S. citizens journeying abroad spent $5.2-billion last year while foreigners traveling to the United States spent only $2.7-billion, leaving a deficit of $2.5-billion, far more than textiles or cars, and nearly as much as both combined.

Why, then, asked Inouye, who heads the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism, had the President failed to include tourism in his program for economic rejuvenation of the nation? The Senator found this omission not merely strange but wasteful. "There was no attempt in the President's plan," he said, "to utilize the potential of tourism to help our balance of payments problem."

Some small relief may come from the Presidential decision to devalue the dollar, thus making it more expensive for Americans to travel abroad. At the same time foreign tourists will find travel in America more attractively priced in terms of their own currency.

"However," Inouye said after the President's meeting with Pompidou in the Azores, "devaluation alone is not the answer to the travel imbalance." Inouye would like to see the U.S. travel industry develop a full head of steam.

International tourism is a $23.1-billion business, and the 168 million trips people take each year account for the largest single item in world trade. Although, as Inouye believes, tourism in America "has perhaps the greatest future potential to earn additional foreign exchange for our nation," he is confounded that "the United States has managed to capture less than 10 per cent of the visitors and less than 16 per cent of the world's tourist take."

U.S. indifference to developing a tourist market in America is no new story. At the end of World War II we were the leaders of the industrial world, one of the few nations with undamaged factories ready to produce goods. We reveled in an age of abundance and affluence unknown in history. Nobody talked of a tourist industry, because there was no need for tourism as a source of income. Ten years ago, as other nations caught up and while prospering Americans continued to spend money abroad in large sums, Congress agreed to the establishment of a United States Travel Service in the Department of Commerce. From the very beginning it ran into heavy winds. The first director, Voit Gilmore, a vigorous, zealous North Carolinian with political ambitions, found himself, after a year

How we sell ourselves: Ads and posters placed by the United States Travel Service in foreign lands stress bargain fares and family ties.

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of labor, hectored and harassed on Capitol Hill. He withstood an unrelenting barrage directed by Congressman John Rooney of Brooklyn, who (at some government expense) sent investigators overseas tracking Gilmore's operation and who scored him in budget committee hearings for squandering the public exchequer just to get foreigners to visit America.

Gilmore resigned, and after a half-hearted but alarming effort by President Johnson to establish controls on American pleasure travel abroad, the Nixon administration took power vowing never to impose travel restrictions on U.S. citizens. Yet the Nixon Republicans showed little more vision than had the Kennedy and Johnson Democrats. To be director of the USTS it brought in C. Langhorne Washburn, who had no credentials for the job other than his success in raising money for the Nixon campaign.

"We are concerned about the qualifications for almost all the federal posts," says Inouye. "But when it comes to tourism, a knowledge of the industry is not a requirement." Inouye finds this diffidence more evidence of the real lack of concern for an industry that on the one hand offers such an enormous potential and on the other is proving so expensive to our balance of payments.

To put Washburn on an equal footing with some of his international contemporaries holding similar positions in foreign governments (where they often have the portfolio of minister), the USTS moved to provide Washburn with a more imposing title. Yet the administration was against improving his stature, considering the titular enlargement, perhaps, an increase of the bureaucracy at an added cost in government. Ultimately the travel industry prevailed and Washburn's post was elevated from Director of the United States Travel Service to Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism.

To his credit, Washburn at the outset acknowledged his shortcomings and plunged into the assignment with vigor and style. But he and his bureau now suffer from the same national apathy that beset Gilmore ten years ago. The budget for Washburn's department is $6.5-million, which, though it represents an increase over previous allocations, is bubble-gum money in the international market where nations cast shiny lures to hook one another's tourists. The Republic of Ireland, which has three million citizens, earmarked more than $15-million for tourism last year, much of it directed at the American market. The Bahamas spends $5-million, and Poland, Canada, and Turkey each spends more on tourism than does the United States. Foreign countries spent almost $14-million in the United States to coax Americans abroad, including $2.5-million by Canada, another $3-million spent by Canadian provincial governments, more than $2-million by the Bahamas, and about a million for Mexico and Jamaica. America's total advertising budget for all nations in 1971 was $900,000.

The U.S.A. now ranks twenty-sixth among nations in the size of its tourist promotional budget. There is every evidence that this lack of nourishment is developing a case of economic scurvy in the national treasury. Last year world tourism rose 9 per cent and spending went up 12 per cent. But the percentage of increase of tourists coming to America didn't keep up with global growth. Travelers to America rose by only 5.9 per cent last year, and they watched their pockets, spending about as much as a lesser number had spent the year before.

It is a popular argument, though not necessarily a just one, that the United States is too expensive, too distant from possible markets, and too big and unwieldy ever to entertain thoughts of developing itself as a traveler's destination. Yet a market survey shows that there are more than eighty million people abroad with the financial capability to make an intercontinental trip to the U.S.A. Highest on the list are Europeans, including more than nine million Germans, eight million Britons, seven-and-a-half million French, five-and-a-half million Italians. The ethnic factor for westbound tourism from Europe to America would seem an equally potent force in attracting Europeans with American relatives to visit them in the U.S.A. as it is in inspiring Americans to visit Europe. Add to that the estimated seven million Japanese solvent enough to travel abroad, the two million Australians, the nearly four million Brazilians, and a million-and-a-half Argentineans. Nearly nine million Mexicans make enough money to travel northward, and eleven million Canadians are within easy financial reach of a trip south over the border.

Of all the economic restrictions that have been placed on travel to the United States by foreign governments, only France's currency allowance is really restrictive. (As France enters what Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing calls the "enjoyable epoch," it would seem that those restrictions will fall, too.) Belgians, Danes, Germans, Dutch enjoy totally unrestricted travel, going wherever they wish and spending as much as they want. The allowances granted to Austrians ($1,000

*(Continued on page 54)*

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# An Englishman In Apple-pie Land

by ROBIN PRESTAGE

America is probably the best-known least visited country in the world. It is a subject on which almost every foreigner is willing to offer an opinion whether or not he has been there or has even met an American.

For a generation, the American public image was based first on the products of Hollywood and then on the second best-known export—television. American tourists venturing to all parts of Europe and to most other places in the world in the past decade have added a third dimension to the overall impression. Because of this, visitors to the United States will probably arrive with more preconceptions about what they will find than tourists descending on any other country. From the eastern shores of the Atlantic Ocean, America is seen as the land of plenty, the apple-pie Land. The big country. Size is important, since Europeans, particularly Britons, are accustomed to smaller scales. It is the sheer immensity of the United States that acts as both an attraction and a drawback to seeing America. To cover a good cross-section of American life in the normal vacation period of most tourists is practically impossible. Americans find the same problem when visiting Europe—so much to see in so short a space of time. Hence, the "If it's Tuesday, this must be Belgium" routine, which the natives of the Old World watch with astonishment and no little amusement.

But reverse the tourism flow and visitors to the New World find that if they are to see all, or virtually all, they must undertake similar hardy treks from place to place on tight schedules. It's probably a question of getting the best value for money in the time available. Europeans, however, are not used to the one day here, one day there itinerary. They prefer to stay put in a single area, ideally in one city or resort center. So, for the moment at least, visitors to America will see it all only if they make several trips, which is not now economically feasible.

Economics, perhaps more than size, is a major drawback. Even using the cheapest flights across the Atlantic—and, fortunately for American tourism, fares are falling all the time—a holiday to the United States is a super-luxury item. A cost of living that is considerably higher than in Britain and most of Western Europe means that holiday spending must be carefully scrutinized. Hotels, drinks, meals, taxis, and other transportation fares are not inconsiderable items if the best is to be obtained from a holiday.

Even before starting a holiday visit to America, the tourist has to endure two irksome areas of some discontent that ought to be carefully investigated by either government or tourism authorities.

Obtaining a U.S. visa is not difficult in theory, but the cumbersome bureaucracy involved in the processing of visa requests is tiresome. Completion of a lengthy form with some seemingly irrelevant personal questions is often followed by equally lengthy delays.

The second cause for complaint occurs at the entry point (and I have had personal experience in New York, Chicago, and Honolulu), where the immigration procedure takes an inordinately long time. The creation of a tourist visa (or better still, the abolition of visas altogether) coupled with streamlined entry procedures for short-stay visitors would lessen the irritation.

From a tourist's point of view, it is a pity that the first sight of America is more often than not a major city gateway. In the same way that London is not truly indicative of Britain and that Paris is more Parisian than French, New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco offer largely ephemeral impressions of America. America's main cities appear to be far less cosmopolitan than those of Europe and for that reason are perhaps less unrepresentative of the nation as a whole. In my experience, the apparently "foreign" or "outside" influences to be glimpsed—in New York, say, the Hungarian or Italian restaurant or the Irish policeman—are really overlaid images with a hard core of America underneath.

It is regrettable, then, that tourists see the cities first and even more so that many of them will see little else of so diverse and huge a country. For them, it is a view of the porch and what can be seen of the house through curtained windows. Inside, the house is largely uncharted territory. But not, I am sure, for very much longer.

Once away from the cities, the quest for the "real" America can begin. The heart of America, that which offers a key to a nation's pulse, is as elusive to find emotionally and spiritually as it is geographically. In truth, it exists nowhere in particular but everywhere in general, and it comes as no surprise after a while to be told that where the visitor is standing at the moment may be termed the "heart of America."

That line came up often on a recent trip to the United States, which began in Chicago and ran westward through Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington, and down to San Francisco. I heard it first in Wichita, which, while it may be one of several claimants to the title, is certainly a fair example of mid-America. Like Britain, America was first and foremost an agricultural country by design and later industrial by accident and economic pressure.

Tradition is strongest at its roots, and mid-America has clearly held on to its traditions a lot longer than most other sections of the country, from the standpoint of both political and sociological attitudes.

In Wichita more than anywhere else, I discerned a pungent sense of grass-roots conservatism, an incredibly strong adherence, as Abraham Lincoln put it, to "the old and the tried." But the adherents seemed to be noticeably on the defensive, as much to the pressures of a rapidly changing America as to foreign influences. The old values were stoutly defended in face of the evidence of the need for new ideas. There was some distress and shock at the country's economic plight, a feeling that what should never happen was indeed happening. It was clearly the domain of middle-class, middle-aged America.

In addition, there was an overriding desire to know what those outside America thought—how the image abroad was standing up to the immense pressures within the country for social

*(Continued on page 48)*

Robin Prestage, an English journalist who lives in Surrey, specializes in travel industry coverage.



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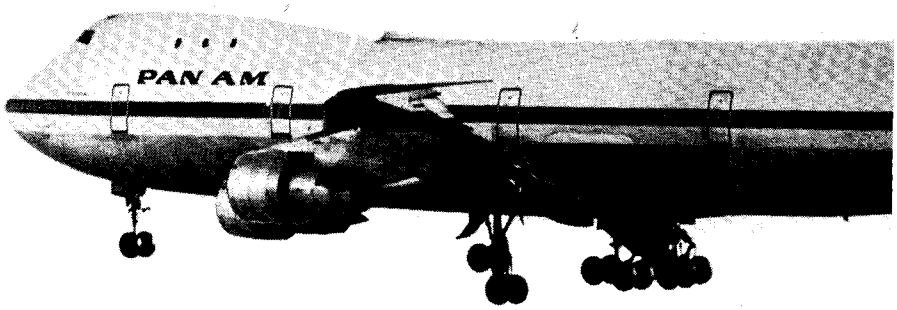


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# Pristine Preserves Or Popcorn Playgrounds?

by GLADWIN HILL

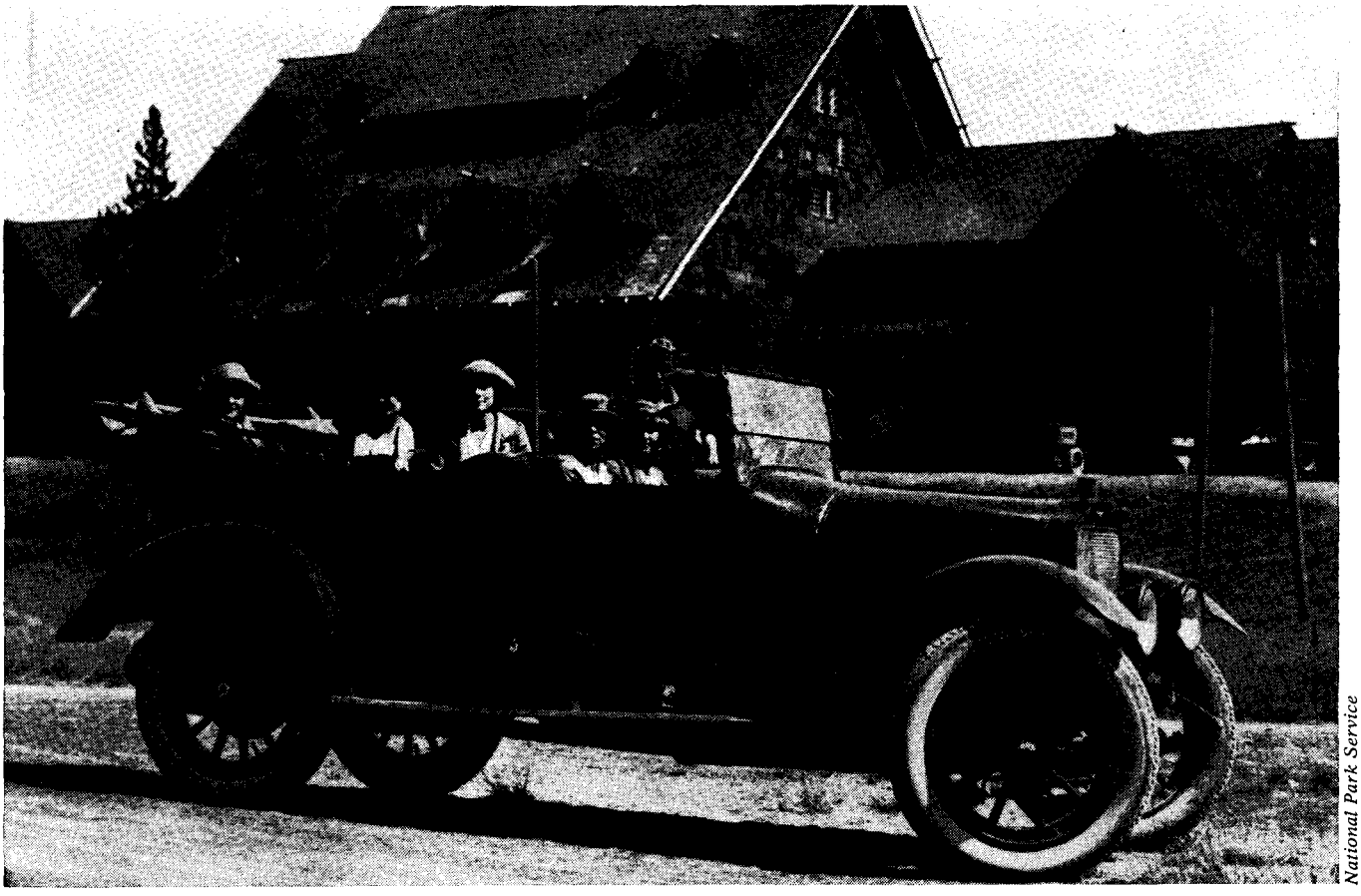
The very words "national park" occupy a special niche in the American credo. They evoke instant images of tall trees, mountainsides, bracing air. . . . of the Frontier, Dan'l Boone, and Theodore Roosevelt, exponent of "the strenuous life". . . of campfires and birdcalls, rustic serenity: a portion of the nation enshrined in pristine state forever. Even if one would never dream of going to a national park, it's a comforting part of the American birthright just to know that they're there . . . .

The mystique transcends even national boundaries. Turbaned East Indians peer over the edge of the Grand Canyon and marvel not only at its stupendous features but at the fact that it has been sedulously preserved, for the enjoyment both of Americans and of the world's citizenry.

But alas, the 1972 centenary of the national parks—the anniversary of Yellowstone having been set aside as the first link in the chain—finds the idyllic vision surrounding them debased into something of a nightmare. In today's demography, the parks are few and far between, inaccessible to most of the nation's populace. Ironically, this may be fortunate. With traffic to the parks doubled in the last decade, fume-belching automobiles stack up at entrances in freeway-like traffic jams. Favored portions of many parks have become "wilderness slums," with trailers jammed cheek by jowl, clothesline displays like those outside tenements, and litter blanketing the ground—the welkin rent not by birdsong but by the blare of radios. Erstwhile serenity shattered by fracases between militant youth and desperate deputies . . . campsites of the pioneers desecrated by drug-trafficking hippies . . . visitors stumbling over each other, falling into hot springs, getting themselves chewed by bears. . . .

What's become of the American dream? What's wrong? How do we correct it? How do we stop the national parks from withering into an obscenity that soon may be shunned alike by taxpayers and visitors from abroad, for whom the parks have long been a legendary lure?

Basically, there aren't enough parks and they aren't run right. There are only thirty-six of them. The parks proper, together with the jointly operated National Seashores, National Recreation Areas, and National Monuments, cover about thirty million acres—1/100th of the nation's area. If every citizen stood on his slice, he'd be standing on about one-tenth of an acre, within a pebble's throw of his neighbor. What's wrong with the parks' op-



*National Park Service*

**Visitors at Old Faithful Inn, 1922—"How do you preserve while using?"**



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eration is that the Department of the Interior never has resolved a built-in paradox in the national park concept. The parks were created as "natural areas to be *preserved* for public *use*." How do you *preserve* while *using*?

For generations, this posed little problem. There was plenty of open space in the United States—so much that the parks often served as secluded retreats for the opulent Pullman-car set. But times have changed. In the last half century, the nation's population has doubled. (And it's due to increase by another 100 million in the next thirty years.) People have more leisure time and, with about 75 per cent of the population now jammed into urban areas, a more insatiable urge to recreate in the shrinking open spaces.

By the 1950s, the National Park Service was swamped. For decades the size of the park system has been virtually static. Only in the last year has the service got as much as $110-million for expansion. That kind of money can be soaked up by merely rounding out the boundaries of a couple of existing parks.

"The financing of park and recreation land acquisition was perhaps the biggest piece of unfinished business when I took over," says Walter Hickel, the former Secretary of the Interior. "The American people have been misled terribly by the legislative game of authorizing without appropriating." (The authorizing game, he noted in his recent book *Who Owns America?* [see page 58], primarily serves land speculators. Land values at the Cape Cod [Massachusetts] National Seashore have increased nearly a hundredfold since authorization of the preserve.)

Swamped with patronage, the Park Service in 1956, in a misguided spasm of political cosmetology, uncorked the ten-year "Mission 66" program, nominally aimed at improving the parks, but also at galvanizing public interest and stimulating appropriations. The program boomeranged. There was a spate of high-gear road-building (so yahoos could whiz through parks at sixty mph) and of questionable "facilities" expansion (more trailer spaces, more hot dog stands, more dune-buggy rentals, more water-skiing courses).

By 1966—two years after the Park Service's present husky, booming, politically attuned director, George B. Hartzog, Jr., took over—the agency found itself more pressed than ever with patrons, with no commensurate financing, and with a mass of real estate leaning more toward the ambience of a maladjusted Disneyland than the pristine natural areas that Presidents from Grant to Teddy Roosevelt had sought to preserve.

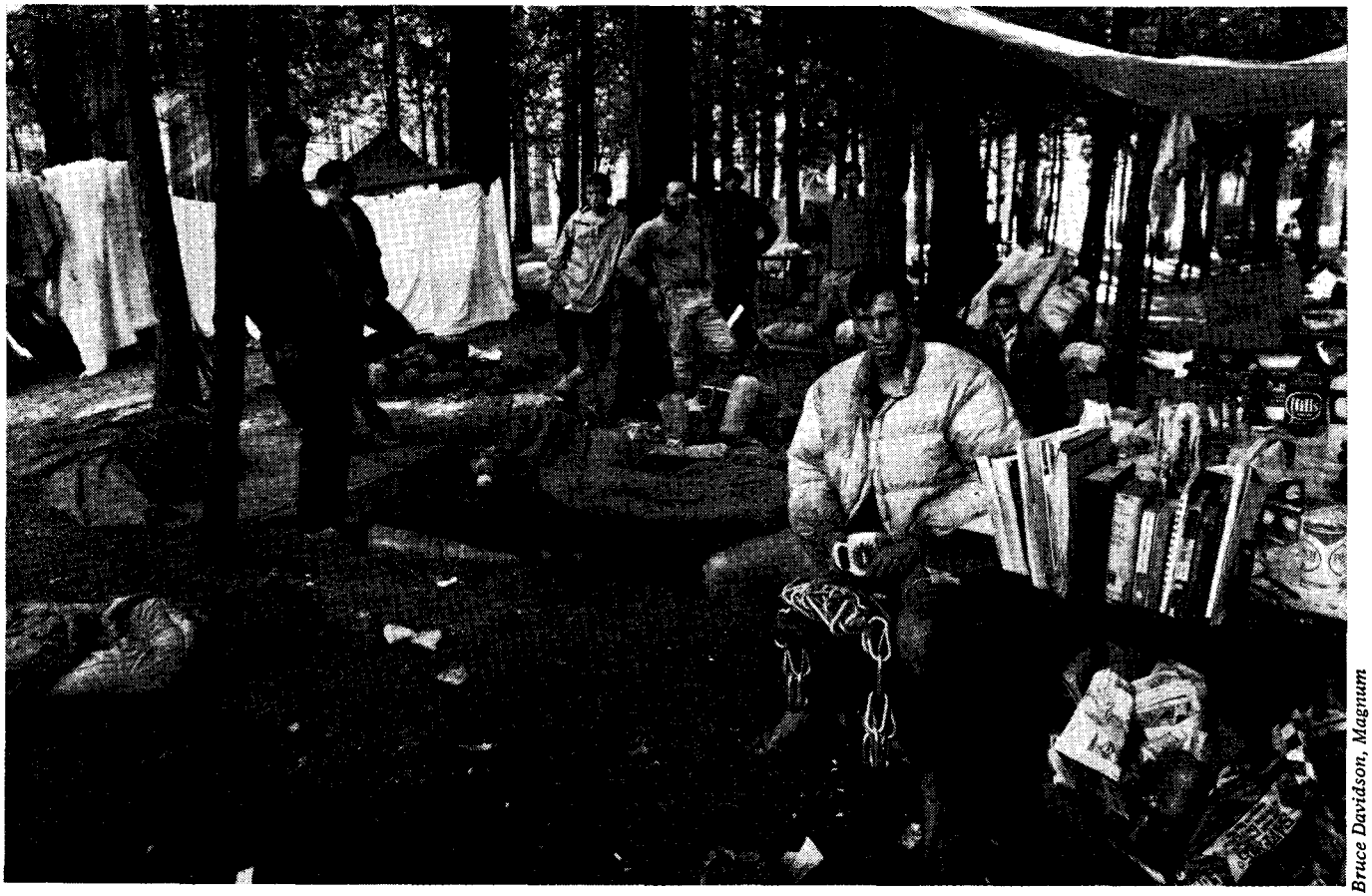
"Mission 66, instead of being a far-sighted planning operation to conserve these choice areas, seems to have been conceived to allow more complete infiltration and uncritical use," observed two elder statesmen of conservation, Fraser Darling and Noel Eichhorn. "If people get oriented to the physical recreation concept of the parks," echoed a colleague, Freeman Tilden, "and not to the view of the parks as places where they find their relationship with nature, it could be disastrous."

The environmental revolution is doing something to save the Park Service from its own follies of political accommodation. The clamor for an improved "quality of life" has included pressures to get the *schlock* out of the national parks and not let their use eclipse preservation.

The Park Service is back-pedaling. Road systems are being shrunk rather than enlarged. Admissions and facilities, affecting size and frequency of guided tours, are being cut back. The great traditional evening shower-of-sparks "firefall" at Yosemite was eliminated: It attracted an oppressive throng. Development of overnight facilities just outside parks is being encouraged.

Hartzog—albeit over the lamenting bodies of wilderness purists—is moving to ease access logistics with trams, buses, and maybe silent trains and

*(Continued on page 56)*



*Bruce Davidson, Magnum*

**Campers in Yosemite, 1967—"How do you get the 'schlock' out?"**



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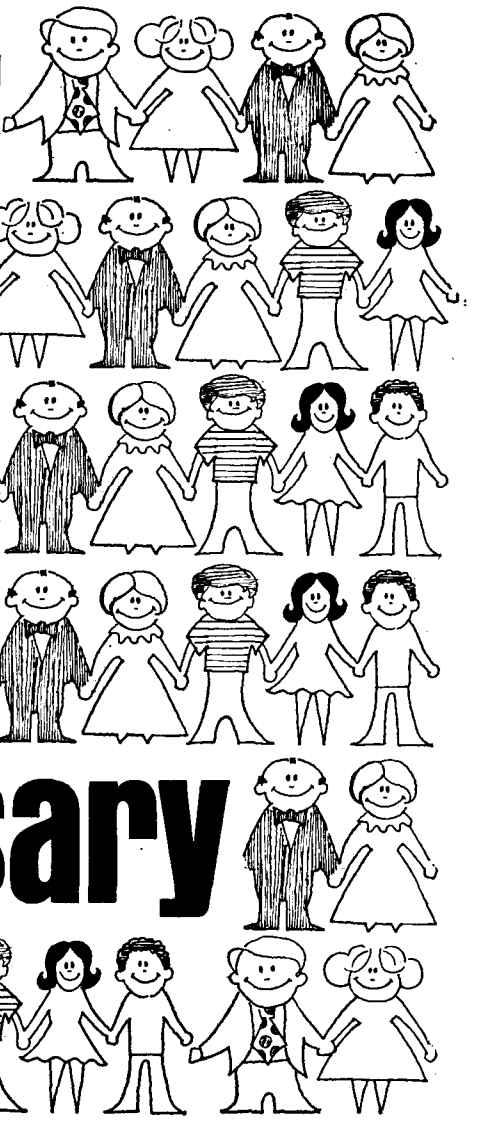
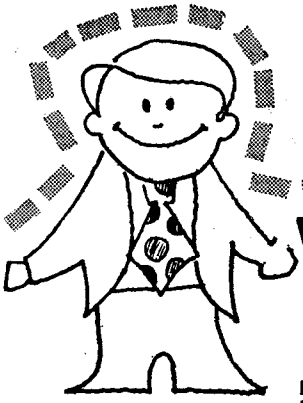
# We're inviting our friends to our year long 25th Anniversary Party





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# 1972 WORLD TRAVEL CALENDAR

## JANUARY

### 1

Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, Calif. Theme: "The Joy of Music." Lawrence Welk Grand Marshal of 82nd parade.

Orange Bowl Festival, Miami, Fla. Also Jan. 2. Also Sugar Bowl, New Orleans.

Narcissus Festival, Honolulu. To Feb. 29.

New York State Jr. Ski Jumping Championships, Lake Placid, N.Y. Also Jan. 2. Nordic events and Olympic tryouts.

Mummers Parade, Philadelphia, Pa.

### 3

Summer Races, Charlotte Pass, Australia.

"Tourism Year of the Americas," throughout South and Central America, Mexico, and the United States.

Restored Sculpture, Painting, and Mural Exhibit, Florence, Italy. Until Jan. 30. Works salvaged from '66 flood.

### 6

Greek Cross Day, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Carnival Season, New Orleans, La. Ends with Mardi Gras, Feb. 15.

### 7

Fur Auctions, Glostrup, Denmark. Until Jan. 20.

Fasching Carnival, Rhineland, Hesse, Munich, Cologne, and all Germany, Austria. Until Feb. 15.

Christmas Day, throughout Ethiopia.

### 14

National Western Stock Show and Rodeo, Denver, Colo. Until Jan. 23.

Curling Derby, St. Moritz, Switzerland. Until Jan. 16.

### 15

Benjamin Franklin's Birthday Celebration, Philadelphia, Pa. Until Jan. 22. Birthday date Jan. 17. Events include kite-flying contest and pilgrimage.

Winterfest, Mt. Snow, Vt. Until Jan. 23.

Beer Festival, Blumenau, Brazil. Until Jan. 30.

Winter Festival, Málaga, Spain. Until Feb. 15.

Pongal-Sankranti, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, and Mysore, India. Three-day harvest festival. Until Jan. 17.

### 17

Festival of the Little Drinking Mugs, Evora, Portugal.

### 18

Film Festival, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Also Jan. 19.

World Cup Ski Race for men, Adelboden, Switzerland. For women, in Grindelwald. Until Jan. 20.

### 22

National Boat Show, New York City. Until Jan. 30.

Mozart Festival, Salzburg, Austria. Until Jan. 30.

### 25

International 500 Snowmobile Race, Winnipeg, Manitoba, to St. Paul, Minn. Until Jan. 28, when Winter Carnival begins, continuing through Feb. 6.

Second Republic Day Celebration, throughout Uganda.

### 26

Republic Day, throughout India. Until Jan. 28.

### 28

Boat Show, Chicago. Until Feb. 6.

Winter Carnival, St. Paul, Minn. Until Feb. 6. Theme: "Salute to Southern Hospitality." Grand parade, Jan. 29. Torchlight parade, Feb. 5.

## FEBRUARY

### 1

Whale Migration, Point Loma (San Diego) and Marineland, Calif. Until Feb. 29. 2,500 California gray whales migrate from Arctic to Mexico.

Snow Festival, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Quebec. Until Feb. 28.

Inter-American Festival of Music and Films, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. Until Feb. 16.

Kite Fighting Season, Bangkok, Thailand. Also Dance and Music Festival. To April 30.

### 2

Groundhog Day Observances, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Buffalo Dances, San Felipe, N.M.

Feast of Candlemas, Cartagena, Colombia. Also Puno, Peru. Until Feb. 9.

### 3

Winter Olympic Games, Sapporo, Japan. Until Feb. 13.

Winter Carnival, Quebec City. Until Feb. 15, Mardi Gras.

### 5

Alpine Festival, Davis, W.Va. Also Feb. 6, 10-13.

Constitution Day, throughout Mexico. National holiday.

Royal Regatta, Hobart, Australia. Until Feb. 8.

### 8

Black History Week, Nazareth, Ky. Until Feb. 12.

Sun Pageant, Narvik, Norway. Sun returns.

### 13

Fur Rendezvous, Anchorage, Alaska. Until Feb. 21.

Azalea and Camellia Show, Chicago. Garfield and Lincoln Park Conservatories. Until March 7.

National Indoor Open Tennis Championships, Salisbury, Md. Until Feb. 20.

### 14

Chinese New Year Celebrations, San Francisco. Year of Rat (4700), Feb. 19-26. Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore. Until Feb. 17.

Westminster Kennel Club Show, New York City. Also Feb. 15.

Bun Day, throughout Iceland. Cream buns for children who beat adults with colorful sticks. Pre-Lenten event.

### 15

Mardi Gras, New Orleans; Mobile, Ala.; Calypso Carnival, Trinidad and Tobago; Panama; Mexico; Carnival, Binche, Belgium; Finland; France; Bursting Day, Iceland; Pancake Race, Olney, England; Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil.

### 19

Haleiwa Sea Spree, Haleiwa-Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii. Until Feb. 22.

Snowmobile Races, East Jewett, N.Y. Also Feb. 20.

World Cup Ski Race, Banff, Alberta. Also Feb. 20. Mt. Norquay.

### 23

Livestock Show and Rodeo, Houston, Tex. Until March 5.

First All-Africa Trade Fair, Nairobi, Kenya. Until March 5.

### 27

Statehood Day Celebration, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, W. I.

### 28

Cherry Blossom Festival, Honolulu. Until April 11.

Kalevala National Day, throughout Finland.

Shrove Monday, throughout Greece. Follows Julian calendar.



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## MARCH

### 1

Bacchus Festival of the Vineyards, Mendoza, Argentina. Until March 4.

"Poland in the Early Middle Ages" Exhibit, Vienna. Until April 30.

Opera Festival and Operetta Days, Teplice, Czechoslovakia. Until March 30.

Arts Festival, Dublin, Ireland. Until March 5.

Purim, throughout Israel. Carnival parade in Tel Aviv.

Centennial Celebration, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. and Mont. Special events through end of year. World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone in September.

### 2

Shell Fair, Sanibel Island, Fla. Until March 4.

Sugar Cane and Craftmanship Festival, Atuntaqui, Ecuador. Until March 5.

### 5

Theater, Concert, Ballet, and Songfest Festival, Ancón, Peru. Until March 12.

Spring Fair, Vienna, Austria. Until March 12.

Festival of Arts, Aylesbury, England. Until March 25.

International Fair, Frankfurt, Germany. Until March 9.

### 6

World Figure Skating Championships, Calgary, Alberta. Until March 12.

Miami-Nassau Ocean Yacht Race. Also Nassau Cup Race, March 10.

Independence Day Celebration, throughout Ghana.

### 10

Holmenkollen Days, Oslo, Norway. Famous ski event. Until March 12.

Asian Racing Conference, Melbourne, Australia. Until March 19.

First National Polynesian Festival, Rotorua, N.Z. Until March 12.

### 13

Theater Festival, Dublin, Ireland. Until March 25.

### 15

World Cup Alpine Ski Competition (women), Voss, Norway. Also March 16.

### 17

North American Sled Dog Championship, Fairbanks, Alaska. Until March 19.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration, Dublin; Shamrock, Tex.; Boston; New York City; Honolulu; and St. Paul, Minn.

Festival of Houses, Charleston, S.C. Afternoon and candlelight walking tours to nine or more colonial houses and gardens. Until April 11.

### 20

Return of the Swallows, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Spring Festival of Fine Arts, Rexburg, Idaho. Free to the public. Until March 26.

### 21

Afghan New Year, or Farmer's Day, throughout Afghanistan.

### 24

Festival of States, St. Petersburg, Fla. Until April 8.

Arts and Crafts Festival, St. Augustine, Fla. Until March 26.

Maple Festival, Meyersdale, Pa. Until March 26.

White Water Weekend, Petersburg, W.Va. Until March 26.

### 25

Palm Sunday Weekend Flower Show, Kingston, R.I. Also March 26.

Easter Festival, Salzburg, Austria. Until April 3.

Feast of the Virgin, throughout Greece.

Great March Fair and Exhibition, Aveiro, Portugal. Until April 26.

### 26

Easter Weddings, Karasjok and Kautokeino, Norway. Colorful Lapp rites. Until April 3.

Holy Week Rites, Assisi, Italy. Until March 31.

## APRIL

### 1

Sport Fishing Tournament, Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Coast tidal waters, Md. Until Nov. 30.

International Auto Show, New York City. Until April 9.

"April in Portugal," throughout Portugal. Special events, tours, and gifts for foreign visitors. Until April 30. Tourist Day, April 21.

### 2

Easter Sunrise Services: Wickenburg, Sedona, and Grand Canyon, Ariz.; Mt. Davidson, San Francisco, Calif.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; White Springs, Jacksonville Beach, and Lake Wales, Fla.; Rehoboth Beach, Del.; Hodges Gardens, Many, La.

Reindeer Driving Championships, Lapland, Finland. Until April 11.

### 3

Daffodil Festival, Orting, Puyallup, Sumner, and Tacoma, Wash. Until April 9.

Holy Week, throughout Greece. Until Easter Sunday, April 9.

Lovers Market, Luxembourg City. Lovers present each other with earthenware gifts.

Black Emphasis Week, at Utah State University, Logan, Utah. Until April 7. Julian Bond to speak April 4.

### 4

National Cherry Blossom Festival, Washington, D.C. Until April 9.

### 10

Top of the World Ski Championships, Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Until April 17.

### 14

International Trade Fair, Milan, Italy. 50th anniversary. Until April 25.

April Fair, Seville, Spain. Until April 19.

### 15

Sugar Slalom, Stowe, Vt. Also April 16.

National Ramp Festival, Richwood, W.Va.

European Table Tennis Championship, Rotterdam. Until April 22.

### 17

Jazz Festival, Montreux, Switzerland. Until June 24.

Spring Fair, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Until April 24.

### 19

Neches River Festival, Beaumont, Tex. Until April 23.

Israeli Independence Day. Marks 24th anniversary, but 25th-year celebration set to begin in September, ending September '73.

### 22

Holiday in Dixie, Shreveport, La. Until April 30.

89ers Day Celebration, Guthrie, Okla. Commemorates the opening of lands for settlement in 1889. Until April 24.

First Day of Summer Festival, throughout Iceland. Big time in Reykjavík.

### 23

Festival of Arts, Little Rock, Ark. Until May 13.

Kentucky Derby Festival, Louisville, Ky. Until May 6.

### 25

Arts Festival, Jackson, Miss. To April 30.

International Azalea Festival, Norfolk, Va. Until April 30.



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Anzac Day, throughout Australia and New Zealand.

### 30

Queen Juliana's Birthday Celebrations, The Netherlands, Aruba, Surinam.

Walpurgis Night Festival, Helsinki, Finland. Students' festival. Also all Harz towns, Germany.

## MAY

### 1

Heritage Month Observances, statewide Rhode Island. Until May 31.

Lei Day, throughout Hawaii.

Casals Festival, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico. Until June 30.

### 2

Fair and Festival of Crosses, Barcelos, Portugal. Until May 5.

International Trade Fair, Valencia, Spain. Until May 4.

### 3

Anniversary Celebrations, Brasilia, Brazil. 12th year.

Choral and Folk Dance Festival, Cork, Ireland. Until May 7.

Kite Battles, Hamamatsu, Japan. Until May 5.

### 5

Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, Winchester, Va. Also May 6.

International Film Festival, Cannes, France. Until May 19.

Trade Fair, Gothenburg, Sweden. Until May 14.

Soviet Arts Festival, Moscow. To May 13.

First South Pacific Festival of Arts, Suva, Fiji. Until May 20.

### 9

Joan of Arc Fetes, Paris, Orléans, Rouen, Domrémy, France.

Bach Festival X, Providence, R.I. Also May 11-12.

Lilac Festival, Ponoare, Rumania. In the lilac forest.

### 11

Wildflower Pilgrimage, Davis, W.Va. Until May 14.

Royal Windsor Horse Show, Windsor, England. Until May 14.

Scandinavian Air Show, Helsingborg, Sweden. Until May 14.

### 12

Shakespearean Festival, Ashland, Ore. Until Sept. 10.

Prague Spring (Music Festival), Prague, Czechoslovakia. Until June 4.

### 17

1100th Anniversary of the Kingdom of Norway. Nationwide. Also Constitution Day. Celebrations until Aug. 3.

### 24

Commonwealth Day, Bahamas. Public day honors Queen Victoria.

Chelsea Flower Show, London. Until May 26.

Pilgrimage of the Gypsies, Stes. Maries de la Mer (Provence), France. Also May 25.

20th International Bergen Festival, Bergen, Norway. Daily piano recitals, theater, drama, ballet, folk-dancing, and concerts. Until June 7.

### 27

Transpo '72, Washington, D.C. U.S. International Transportation Exposition at Dulles International Airport. More than 500 outdoor-indoor exhibits. To June 4.

Festival, Vienna, Austria. Until June 24.

### 29

Summer Festival, New York City. Special events, some free. Until Labor Day.

Sailing Week, Antigua, W.I. Until June 5.

Indianapolis 500 Auto Race, Indianapolis, Ind.

## JUNE

### 1

Music Festival, Aspen, Colo. Through Aug. 31.

Fine Arts Festival, Annapolis, Md. Until June 30.

Metropolitan Opera June Festival, New York City. At Opera House, Lincoln Center. Until June 15.

Shakespearean Festival, Stratford, Ontario. Until Oct. 31.

Festival of Two Worlds, Spoleto, Italy. Until July 31.

### 6

National Shakespeare Festival, San Diego, Calif. Until Sept. 10.

Fiesta Noche del Rio, San Antonio, Tex. Every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday night. Mexican-style revue. To Aug. 29.

Old Bohemian Country Fair, Chomutov, Czechoslovakia.

### 7

Oiled Wrestling Games, Kirkpinar, Turkey. Free-style wrestling of well-oiled wrestlers. Other events. Until June 13.

### 9

National Ragtime Festival, St. Louis, Mo. Until June 11.

Old Whaler's Festival, Sag Harbor, N.Y. Until June 11.

Man and His World, Montreal. Until Sept. 4. Fifth season.

### 10

Grand Prix Race, Le Mans, France. Also June 11.

### 14

700th Anniversary Celebrations, Gouda, The Netherlands.

Rice Planting Festival, Osaka, Japan.

### 15

National Intercollegiate Rowing Championships Regatta, Syracuse, N.Y. Onondaga Lake. Until June 17.

Folk Festival, Glenville, W.Va. Until June 18.

Holland Festival, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, and Utrecht, The Netherlands. Until July 8.

### 16

Newport (R.I.)-Bermuda Yacht Race. Until June 28. Followed by Bermuda-Bayona Yacht Race to Spain.

Viking Festival, Frederikssund, Denmark. Until July 2.

Flower Festival, Genzano, Italy. Streets carpeted with floral designs.

South Pacific Bowling Carnival, Suva, Fiji. Until June 25.

### 19

Midsummer Festival, all Finland. Also Midsummer Day, June 20.

### 20

"Cross and Sword" Pageant, St. Augustine, Fla. Historic outdoor drama. Until Aug. 27.

National Marbles Tournament, Wildwood, N.J. Until June 23.

Royal Ascot Horse Racing, Ascot, England. Until June 23.

Folklore Festival, Warsaw, Poland. Also midsummer bonfires and festivities, all Poland, June 23-24.

### 25

Rhododendron Festival, Bakersville, N.C. Until June 30.

Blessing of the Sea, Ostend, Belgium.

International Film Festival, Berlin, Germany. Until July 6.

### 26

Festival Canada '72, Ottawa. National Arts Centre. Until Aug. 5.

Lawn Tennis Championships, Wimbledon, London. Until July 8.

### 27

Chautauqua Institution '72 Season, Chautauqua, N.Y. Until Aug. 27.



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Freedom Week Celebration, Philadelphia. Until July 4.

### 28

Royal Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, England. Until July 1.

St. Paul's Feast, Kato Paphos, Cyprus. Procession of icons.

### 29

Old Milwaukee Days, Milwaukee, Wis. Circus festival. Until July 4.

Freedom Festival, Provo, Utah. Until July 3.

Jazz Festival, Kongsberg, Norway. Until July 2.

St. Peter's Day, Antakya, Turkey.

## JULY

### 3

Salmon River Days, Salmon, Idaho. Also July 4. Trail ride, water can contest, vintage car show.

Old-fashioned Fourth of July Celebration, Ashville, Ohio. Until July 5.

Emerald Roundup, Eugene, Ore. Rodeo. Until July 9.

Summer Festival of the Arts, St. John's, Newfoundland. Until July 31.

Deer Hunt Festival, Winneba, Ghana. Also July 4.

### 4

Tom Sawyer Fence Painting Contest, Hannibal, Mo.

Rodeo, Fallon, Nev.

Summer Ski Jump, Lake Placid, N.Y.

Fourth of July Festival, Rebild, Denmark. Honors American Independence Day.

### 6

Calgary Stampede and Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta. Until July 15.

Raftsmen's Festival, Hull, Quebec. Until July 16.

Festival of San Fermin (Running of the Bulls), Pamplona, Spain. Until July 20.

### 9

Pikes Peak Hill Climb, Colorado Springs, Colo. Speed car races.

National Dump Week, Kennebunkport, Me. Until July 16. Dump Art Show, July 13-14; Miss Dumpy Contest, July 13; and Giant Trash Parade (anti-litter theme), July 14.

National Cherry Festival, Traverse City, Mich. Until July 16.

Days of 1910 Rodeo, Timber Lake, S.D.

### 14

Bastille Day Celebration, Paris, Tahiti, Barbados, and Kaplan, La.

Summerfest '72, Milwaukee, Wis. 10-day event. Until July 23.

Highland Games, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Also July 15.

Hans Christian Andersen Festival, Funen Village at Odense, Denmark. To Aug. 6.

### 19

Golden Days of Celebration, Fairbanks, Alaska. Until July 23.

Space Festival, Cosmos, Minn. Also July 20.

### 21

Aquatennial, Minneapolis, Minn. Theme: "The Seas of Magellan-'72." More than 200 events. To July 30.

### 22

National Day Celebrations, throughout Poland. Festive in Warsaw.

### 23

Frontier Days, Cheyenne, Wyo. At Yellowstone National Park, marking centennial year. To July 31.

Haile Selassie's Birthday Celebration, all Ethiopia. Festive in Addis Ababa.

Wagner Festival, Bayreuth, Germany. Until Aug. 25.

### 24

Buffalo Days, Regina, Saskatchewan. Until Aug. 5.

Simon Bolivar Day, throughout Ecuador and most of South and Central America.

### 28

World Eskimo Olympic Games, Fairbanks, Alaska. Until July 30.

Nordic Fest, Decorah, Ia. Norwegian festival. Until July 30.

Music Festival, Newport, R.I. Until Aug. 6.

Seafair, Seattle, Wash. Until Aug. 6.

## AUGUST

### 1

Shoshone-Bannock Indian Festival, Fort Hall, Idaho. Until Aug. 6.

New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts Fair, Mt. Sunapee State Park. Until Aug. 6.

Free N.Y. Philharmonic Concerts, New York City. All city parks. Until Sept. 1.

Carnival Festival, Antigua. Until Aug. 8.

Wine Festival, Daphni, Greece. Through Sept. 30.

Swiss National Day, all Switzerland. 681st anniversary.

### 4

Days of '76, Deadwood, S.D. To Aug. 6.

All-American Days, Sheridan, Wyo. Until Aug. 6.

Trade Fair, Turku, Finland. To Aug. 14.

### 6

National Hobo Convention, Britt, Ia. Until Aug. 13.

### 7

Indian Week Celebration, Tulsa, Okla. Until Aug. 13.

Royal National Eisteddfod, Haverfordwest, Wales. Until Aug. 12.

### 8

Horse Show, Dublin. Until Aug. 13.

### 11

Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee. Until Aug. 20.

International Air Show, Abbotsford, British Columbia. Until Aug. 13.

### 16

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. 94th year. Until Sept. 4.

Helsinki Festival. Until Sept. 12.

### 20

Folklore Festival, São Paulo, Brazil. Until Aug. 27.

International Festival, Edinburgh, Scotland. Until Sept. 9.

Schuebermess-Amusement Fair, Luxembourg City. Until Sept. 3.

International Fair, Izmir, Turkey. Until Sept. 20.

Indian Firewalking Exhibit, Suva, Fiji. Until Aug. 27.

### 22

Pennsylvania Dutch Days, Hershey, Pa. Until Aug. 27.

Festival of the Hungry Ghosts, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore.

### 25

Alaska State Fair, Palmer. Until Sept. 4.

250th Anniversary Celebrations, Chester, N.H. Until Aug. 27.

### 26

Summer Olympics, Munich, Germany. Until Sept. 10.

### 27

Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul. Until Sept. 5.

Three Choirs Festival, Worcester, England. Until Sept. 1.

Grand Prix Horse Racing, Deauville, France.

Autumn Fair, Utrecht, The Netherlands. Until Sept. 1.



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## SEPTEMBER

### 1

U.S. Lawn Tennis Championships, Forest Hills, N.Y. Until Sept. 12.

International Music Festival, Montreux, Switzerland. Until Oct. 1.

Beethoven Festival, Duchov and Oske Monastery, near Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Until Oct. 30.

### 3

Labor Day Rodeo, Okeechobee, Fla. Also Sept. 4.

Prison Rodeo, Angola, La. Also Sept. 10, 17, and 24.

### 12

Mexican-American Friendship Week, San Antonio, Tex. Until Sept. 18.

America's Cup Races off Newport, R.I.

International Trade Fair, Helsinki, Finland. Until Sept. 16.

### 15

Jazz Festival, Monterey, Calif. Until Sept. 17.

Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass. Until Sept. 24.

International Festival of Light Opera, Waterford, Ireland. Until Oct. 2.

### 16

International Film Festival, Cork, Ireland. Until Sept. 23.

Oktoberfest (beer festival), Munich, Germany. Until Oct. 1.

### 30

Southeast Autumn Fair, Graz, Austria. Until Oct. 8.

International Music Festival, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Until Oct. 8.

## OCTOBER

### 1

Theater Festival, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. Until Oct. 31.

Rose Festival, Cotia, Brazil. Until Oct. 30.

Opening of New van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 150 paintings and 400 drawings.

### 4

Mountain State Forest Festival, Elkins, W.Va. Until Oct. 7.

Confucius Birthday Celebration, Hong Kong.

### 6

Tennessee Valley Old Time Fiddlers Convention, Athens, Ala. Also Oct. 7.

Grand Prix Race, Watkins Glen, N.Y. Until Oct. 8.

### 7

National Festival of Craftsmen, Silver Dollar City, Mo. Until Oct. 15.

State Fair, Dallas, Tex. Until Oct. 22.

Festival of the Nine Emperor Gods, Singapore. Until Oct. 15.

### 9

Wine and Vine Festival, Montpellier, France. Until Oct. 17.

Leif Ericson Day, Iceland.

### 12

Columbus Celebrations, Genoa, Italy.

### 17

Craftsman's Fair, Gatlinburg, Tenn. Until Oct. 21.

Alaska Day, Sitka.

### 23

Royal Barge Procession, Bangkok, Thailand. Folksongs and music. Until Nov. 20.

### 25

Hawaii County Fair, Hilo. Until Oct. 29.

### 26

Opera Festival, Wexford, Ireland. Until Nov. 5.

Jazz Jamboree, Warsaw, Poland. Until Oct. 28.

### 30

Gastronomic Fair, Dijon, France. Until Nov. 11.

## NOVEMBER

### 1

All Souls' and All Saints' Days, throughout Mexico, all South and Central America. Also Nov. 2. Unusual but interesting religious homage to the dead.

National Horse Show, New York City. Until Nov. 7.

### 4

Guy Fawkes Day, England. Usually observed Nov. 5.

### 24

Nez Percé Thanksgiving Day Celebration, Lapwai, Idaho. Indian games and war dances, too. Until Nov. 26.

### 25

Army-Navy Football Game, Philadelphia.

St. Catherine's Day Parade, Paris.

### 30

Independence Day Celebrations, Barbados, W.I.

St. Andrew's Day, Patras, Greece.

## DECEMBER

### 1

Independence Day, Iceland. University students celebrate.

Hanukkah (Festival of Lights), Israel. Until Dec. 8.

### 2

Festival of Whirling Dervishes, Konya, Turkey. Until Dec. 17.

### 4

Christmas Toy Fairs, Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, and Nuremberg. Until Dec. 24.

### 5

St. Nicholas Day, Aruba, Surinam, and The Netherlands. Also Dec. 6.

### 8

Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Mexico, and Lourdes, France.

### 12

Kenya's Independence Day Celebration.

### 13

St. Lucia's Day, Sweden. Processions and festivities.

### 16

Christmas Parade of Lighted Boats, Naples, Calif. Also Dec. 17.

Christmas Pageant of Peace, Washington, D.C. Until Jan. 2.

Christmas Posadas, Mexico. Differs in each area, but interestingly done in Oaxaca, Querétaro, and San Miguel de Allende. Until Dec. 24.

### 17

Anniversary of First Airplane Flight, Kill Devil Hills, N.C.

### 25

Winter Festivals, throughout Rumania. Until Jan. 6.

Russian Winter Festival, Moscow. Winter sports, theater, folk-dancing, singing. Until Jan. 5.

### 30

Rizal Day, Philippines.

*Dates are subject to change. Travelers should check with national, state, provincial, or other tourist offices.*

Compiled by Frances Shemanski



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## Englishman Abroad

*Continued from page 38*

and economic change. And here there was a sensitive, perhaps oversensitive, reaction to any criticism, however inconsequential. And, as if to forestall an anticipated critical comment, those old and tried values were emphasized, often beyond the point of adequate and fair argument. International tourism was obviously a new phenomenon to mid-America, but there was certainly no lack of hospitality. Maybe because America is the world's most cosmopolitan nation, a polyglot of all mankind, the foreigner somehow becomes less foreign than anywhere else.

When I arrived in Denver, the city was enjoying the pleasant warmth of early autumn—but not for long. Overnight nine inches of snow fell and the seasons suddenly switched, a spectacle one would seldom witness in another country. But what I remember best about Denver was a brief exchange during an official dinner at the Radisson Denver Hotel. I introduced myself to my table companion—an oilman—and he replied: "Gee, a real limey," then quickly apologized for what he termed a vulgarity. No bother, I assured him, and we proceeded through a friendly and enjoyable evening.

What I discovered most from this and other meetings with the local people throughout my trip was what I had suspected all along. Beneath the rugged, sometimes brash, frontiersman facade of America, there is a depth of personal charm and generosity. The sophisticated may be more worldly, but it is the unsophisticated who are more interesting to, and more interested in, visitors.

The Englishman in America always has seemed to be in a mildly amusing confrontation, focused chiefly upon what is not so much a barrier of language as one of dialect and word usage. In the end, I think, America wins, since to avoid any grave misunderstandings, it is essential to use "American English" in just about all circumstances. This I found to be particularly true in the West more so than in the prairie belt. In Montana, the conservatism grew far more rugged in character and the traditions more homely and localized, as if the mountain location itself acted as a social as well as a physical bulwark against the West and the East.

It was in Montana, too, that I as a European first became aware of America's youthfulness. The nation's history is short in the world context, and there was an overwhelming feeling that yesterday was closer to today than it is on the other side of the Atlantic. Standing on the Custer battlefield at Little Bighorn best illustrated that



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point. Gazing out over the scene of such a vital legend, noting that relatively little had changed, I found it difficult to believe the battle had occurred less than 100 years ago. In historical terms, it was a recent, yet fundamental, part of America's pioneering epoch.

In many ways, Montana represented a step back into history—a cluster of small communities, to a large degree inextricably interwoven with the past, equally conscious of its traditions as Wichita, but apparently not trying nearly half so much to come to terms with modern incursions from home and abroad.

On a chill night in western Montana I drew closest to the real America. We slept outdoors in tents scattered about the campsite, with the magnificent peaks of the Rockies all around us. It was dark when we arrived at the campsite and the fire was blazing. Within minutes the biggest steaks I had ever seen were sizzling over an open grill. They tasted as delicious as they looked, and afterwards, as we sat round the campfire with coffee and whisky, I was not surprised when someone told me that, at last, we were seeing the "real America." Some brave souls—I thought them brave—decided to sleep in their sleeping bags in the open air clustered around the remains of the fire, with a rifle-bearing ranger sitting on the lookout for grizzlies.

Leaving Montana and arriving on the West Coast produced an entire change of mood. Seattle seemed like some tropical idyll after the Rockies, and San Francisco could be nowhere else but on a Pacific shore: a microcosm of all things American and Oriental. Perhaps after six days on the trail I had failed conclusively to discover the real America insofar as it is easily discernible, but I had come closer than ever before.

By now it was clear that in spite of all the spectacular scenery that had passed before my eyes, the human element had left an even greater impression. It is the people of America one remembers best. On a previous trip a surly New York hotel porter provided me with an introduction to the United States. This time I was luckier. I remember a young cab driver in San Francisco with whom I discussed a range of world topics during a twenty-minute ride. At my destination he switched off the meter and we continued talking for another twenty minutes. As I got out, I apologized for keeping him from more lucrative employment. "Hell, no," he said, "I like to talk."

Less than a week is not enough time for most travelers, European or otherwise, to see a country the size of the United States, but it is plenty of time to dispel a few preconceptions many people bring with them.


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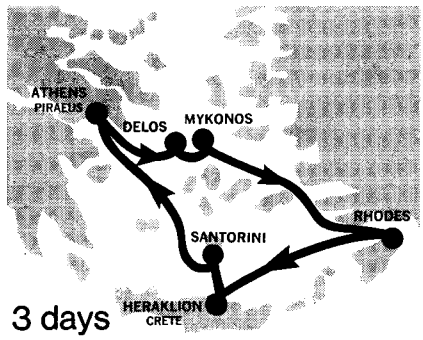
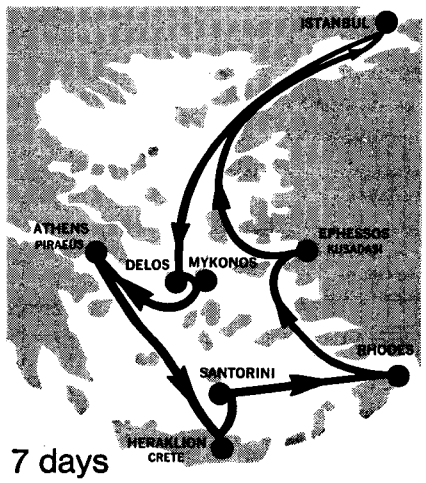



3 days

4 days

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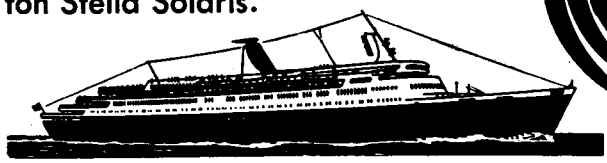

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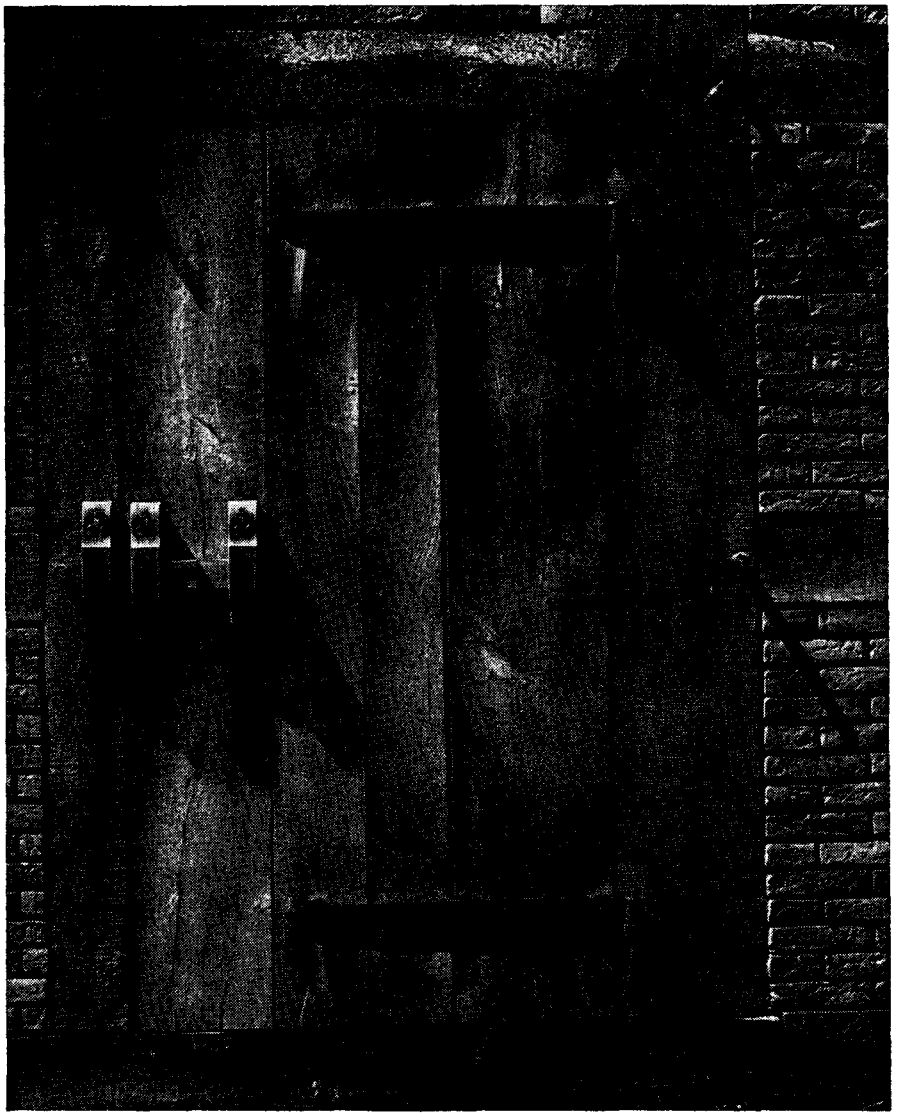
# A Gallery of Winners

The World Travel Photo Contest again lived up to its name: Entries proved our readership to be both worldwide and world-traveled.

1971's black-and-white entries were largely disappointing. Lacking originality and visual interest, they were at best graphic rather than photographic —exercises in design rather than vignettes extracted from the natural or social environment. As one judge put it, "Where are the faces? Where is any evidence of the contemporary scene, of life lived *now*? There's little spirit of adventure or sense of discovery."

On the other hand, the judges were impressed by the quality of the color entries. Despite the diverse photographic temperaments of the six-member jury, there was surprisingly quick agreement on the transparencies that placed among the "top ten." Final ranking as usual was a matter of prolonged debate and ultimate compromise; only the grand-prize winner was a unanimous choice from the outset. Inge Morath's comment spoke for all of us: "The excellent picture always stands out, catching the eye with its geometry, texture, inner life." (P.S.: Fate and the jury having selected a *New Delhi* resident as winner of the round-trip flight to New Delhi, we have offered him one to New York instead!)



**GRAND PRIZE IN B and W**
**(Round-Trip Flight to Dublin)**
**Marcus S. Streng, APO New York**
**Door, Cloppenburg, Germany (left)**
**Mamiya C33; Tri-X**

**GRAND PRIZE IN COLOR**
**(Round-Trip Flight to New Delhi)**
**O. P. Sharma, New Delhi-1, India**
**Indian Quadrille, Jaisalmer, India (top right)**
**Miranda; Ektachrome X**

**SECOND PRIZE IN COLOR**
**(Cash Prize—$200)**
**S. Byron Stone, Brooklyn, New York**
**Three in a Window, Srinagar, India (right)**
**Nikon; Agfachrome**

**THIRD PRIZE IN COLOR**
**(Cash Prize—$100)**
**Mickey Nicholson, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan**
**Children in a Red Hammock, Nepal (far right)**
**Asahi-Pentax; Ektachrome X**



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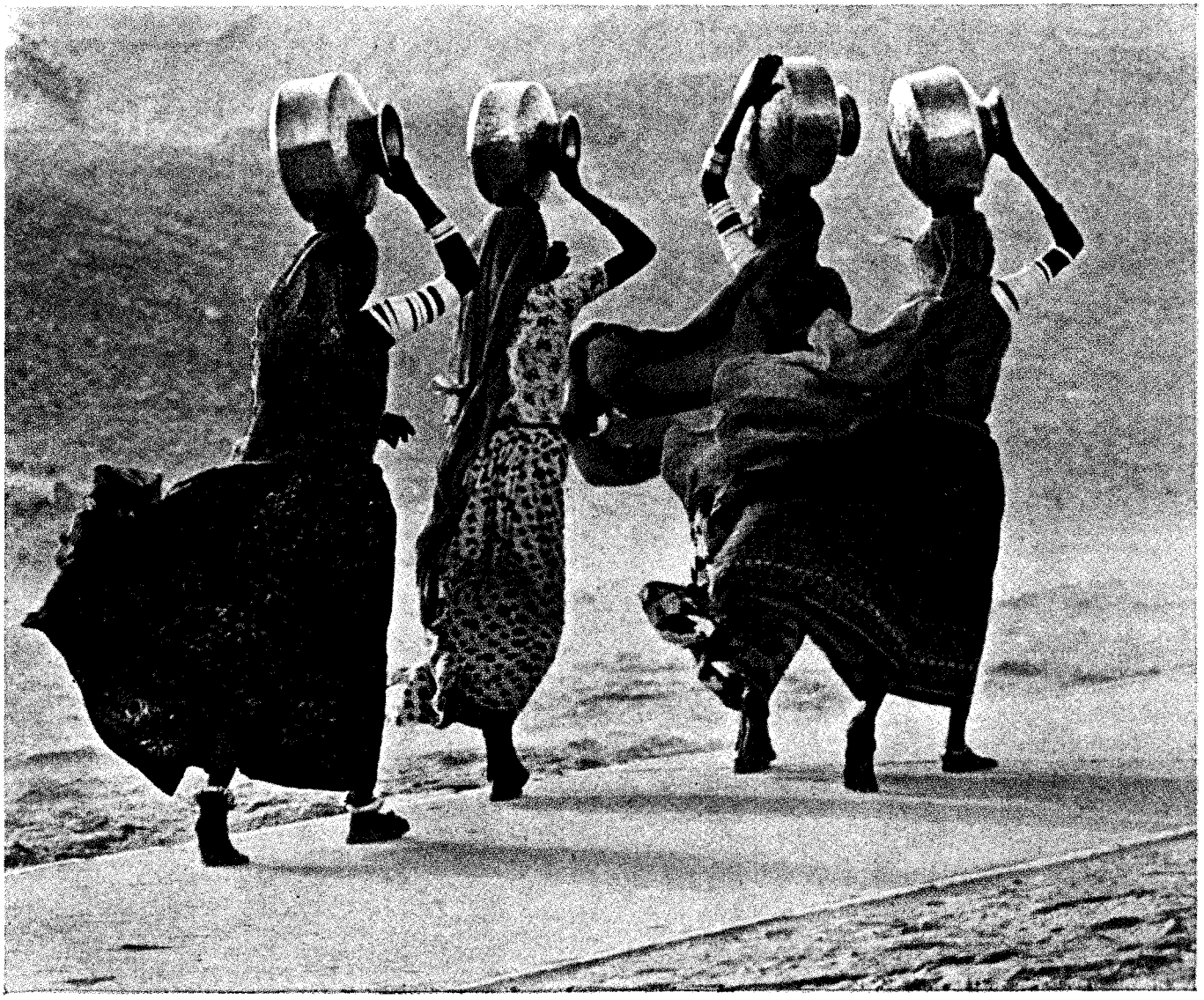

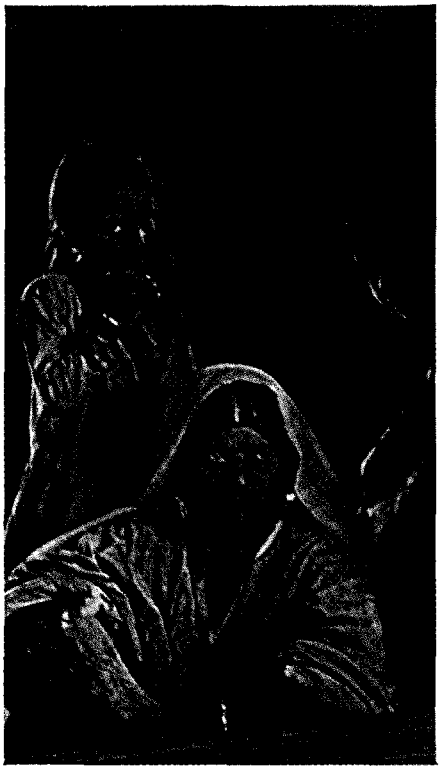

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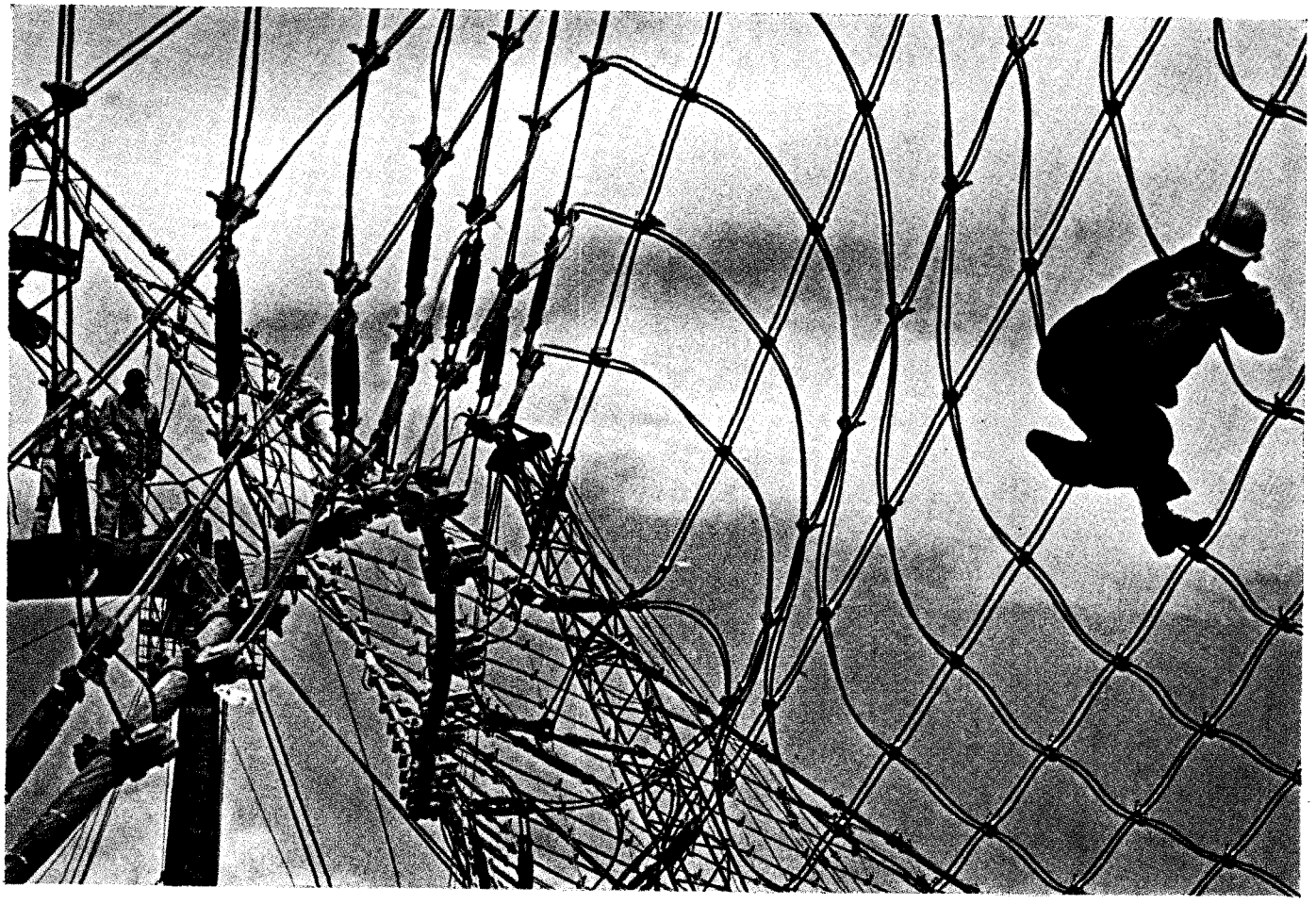

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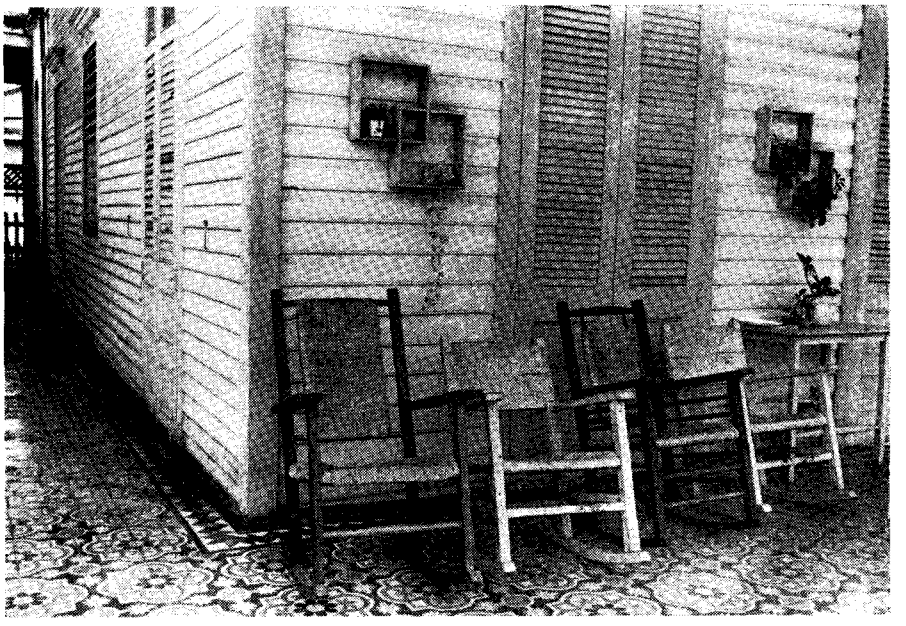
**FINALISTS IN COLOR**
**(Cash Prizes—$50)**
**Mrs. Martha Haggard, Fairbanks, Alaska**
**Men in a Network, Munich (top left)**
**Leica; Agfachrome**

**Mrs. Nevah Simmons, Peoria, Illinois**
**Fields, Oregon (bottom left)**
**Zeiss-Contarex; Ektachrome X**

**SECOND PRIZE IN B and W**
**(Cash Prize—$200)**
**Dr. Edward Palank,**
**Brighton, Massachusetts**
**Trees, San Francisco (top right)**
**Minolta SRT; Tri-X**

**THIRD PRIZE IN B and W**
**(Cash Prize—$100)**
**Anne Nielsen Lye, New York, New York**
**Rocking Chairs, San Juan (right)**
**Nikon F; Tri-X**

**FINALIST IN B and W**
**Mrs. Florence Sinay, Beverly Hills, California**
**Skates, Paris (bottom right)**
**Pentax; Ilford**



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**O. P. Sharma, New Delhi-1, India**

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**Mrs. Nevah Simmons, Peoria, Illinois**

**G. Edwards, FPO New York**

**Swietlan Kraczyna, New Haven, Connecticut**

**Dr. Thomas W. Dorr, Tampa, Florida**

**Joe Lesly, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York**

**Earl D. Miller, Springfield, Pennsylvania**

**FINALISTS IN B and W**

**Mrs. Florence Sinay, Beverly Hills, California**

**Herbert Swartz, Beverly Hills, California**

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**Karen Ballard, Syosset, New York**

**Roger Buchanan, Phoenix, Arizona**

**Festus C. Collier, New York, New York**

**R. E. Dague, Godfrey, Illinois**

**Stephen Feinstein, Minneapolis, Minnesota**

**Dr. Herbert Kaplan, Denver, Colorado**

**Dr. Robert Katz, Brooklyn, New York**

**Dr. Robert Mindelzun, FPO Seattle**

**C. Ruth, Houston, Texas**

**Gordon L. Thomas, East Lansing, Michigan**

# Visit the U.S.A.

*Continued from page 37*

per trip), Italians ($1,600 per person per year), and Swedes ($1,155 per person per trip) are all more than enough for a trip to America. Even the British, restricted for so long, are permitted $720 per person per trip.

The average amount spent by foreigners in the United States is $400—or, as Inouye puts it, each foreign visitor is equal to an export worth $400. If the U.S. could attract 6.4 million more foreign visitors, biting off a mere 8 per cent more of the potential market, it would wipe out this year's record-breaking travel gap.

Inouye thinks we have been offering the wrong bait, showing Londoners advertisements of hansom cabs in New York's Central Park, playing up the familiar sight of skyscrapers in Manhattan. "A guy in London can ride a carriage in Hyde Park," he says, and it is true that the skyscraper is also a familiar sight in Singapore or Sydney.

"There is one ingredient that has not been sold," Inouye says, "and that is people. I see no ads or posters showing the rugged face of a lobster fisherman in Maine, or an Indian guide in the West, or the fascinating faces of Chinatown. I think that approach might help refurbish our image in other parts of the world where we have come to be known for our coldness, cruelty, and unconcern. I think we should go back to the warmer image we were able to portray to the world in the past."

Besides the image we also have to refurbish, or maybe overhaul, the American travel industry so that it can effectively and gracefully handle the needs and pleasures of foreign visitors. This means the establishment of a multilingual guide system in major tourist centers, multilingual telephone operators in hotels, foreign language menus in principal hotel dining rooms and restaurants (a feature available in so backward a tourist nation as the Soviet Union as long ago as 1955).

When one adds to these shortcomings the oft-lamented difficulty of getting visas at U.S. consular stations abroad, the long, clogged lines that snake their way through the immigration, public health, and customs at U.S. ports of entry, then the ardor of foreigners to visit the New World cools perceptibly and the mere factor of having enough money to visit the U.S.A. becomes only an economic statistic. But next month Inouye's subcommittee will hit the road and hold public hearings. The ostensible reason for the road tour will be to gather testimony to determine whether travel agents should be licensed. Inouye's committee includes such Senators from travel-in-



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terested states as Howard Cannon of Nevada, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Winston Prouty of Vermont, Robert Griffin of Michigan, Frank Moss of Utah, and Howard Baker of Tennessee, as well as such old Congressional hands as Vance Hartke of Indiana and Russell Long of Louisiana.

It is Inouye's intention to take the committee to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, to San Francisco and New Orleans and other port-of-entry areas. The committee intends to call customs inspectors, immigration and naturalization officers, and airline officials. While the committee recognizes it has no jurisdiction over the federal employees it will ask to testify, it intends to probe the hindrances and the bottlenecks and pass along its recommendations to where they will do the most good.

Besides encouraging foreigners to come to America, Inouye also would like to tap that other virtually untapped source of domestic travel: Americans themselves. Although $43-billion is spent by travelers roaming about America each year, no more than half the native population ever journeys more than 100 miles from home in the course of a year.

There are those who believe that the U.S. Travel Service should not limit its efforts to attracting foreigners. The Discover America Travel Organization, known as DATO, which represents the entire U.S. travel industry, would like to see the federal Travel Service armed with an annual budget of $30-million, nearly quintuple what it is now.

This would be money well spent if it would head off restrictive travel controls, which are anathema to the American ethic and would prove catastrophic to the travel industry, U.S. and foreign, and all their satellite beneficiaries. Despite the assurances from the administration when it took power, it is an open secret that the gnomes in the Treasury Department continue to look at the travel gap with the full comprehension that it could be instantly closed.

"When it comes to tourism," Inouye said in Washington the other day, "we are an underdeveloped nation. It is so tragic because we have so much to offer. And doubly tragic because we haven't sold America to Americans. For some reason the United States Travel Service has an impression that its enabling act authorizes it only to get people from outside the country to visit the U.S.A. Selling America to Americans, too, might offer other salutary effects. Perhaps it would bring the people together again and give them the feeling that they belong to something big and grand and not just to themselves and their community."

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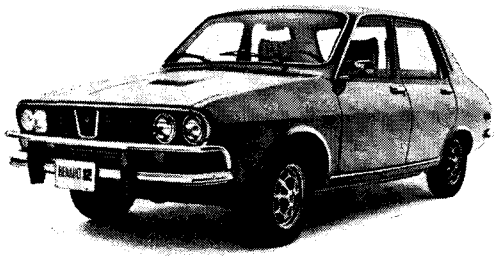

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## National Parks

*Continued from page 39*

funicular railways. The wave of in-park crime, from drugs to safe-cracking, which has been increasing several times faster than urban crime, is being countered with improved park policing. And hostility with massed youth —and to some extent the hippie occupation—is being approached with tact and diplomacy rather than belligerence and force.

But any problems resolved in such ways represent only a temporary reprieve. Freeways, beaches, and other public conveniences have taught us that in this day and age appealing mass facilities invariably generate usage exceeding capacity. As long as present policies, or lack of policies, persist, no amount of stratagems is going to forfend excessive demands on the park system. This means ruination of the parks, in one way or another, for everybody.

The answer is to expand our tunnel vision beyond the parks themselves to what they are a small fragment of, the nation's total of recreational resources, and to relate these to the nation's total of recreational needs.

Oddly enough, this very exercise was carried out nearly a decade ago in a congressionally ordained study by the Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The BOR logically concluded that, since the bulk of the population lived in cities, the big need was for major augmentation of outdoor recreational areas readily accessible to cities.

This was the Parks for the People concept that Stewart Udall, the Kennedy-Johnson Interior Secretary, Hickel, and the current Secretary, Rogers Morton, have been extolling. The trouble is that, except for a few plans such as the Gateway National Recreation Area at the ocean portals of New York City, little but verbiage has materialized. The reason is that metropolitan parklands prospectively cost even more than augmentation of hinterland national parks. The BOR, in consummation of its study, in 1969 produced a 1,000-page "National Park Service Urban Program" phased over five years. But the price tag of $6.3-billion frightened the Office of Management and Budget (which is to say, the White House) so much that the report hasn't seen the light of day yet.

But that needn't stop any citizen from making his own analysis from certain obvious facts. There are two big issues that never have been resolved. One is the question of how much of the nation should be maintained in relatively unspoiled natural state, sequestered from the subdividers, the industry-builders, and assorted exploiters. One-third of the nation's land, some 750 million acres, is still in federal hands—mainly in national parks, national forests, and public domain status under the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.

All this public land—not just the twenty-eight million acres the Park Service has operated as if it were *in vacuo*—manifestly figures in an answer to the overall national recreational problem.

The national forests, for instance, in considerable measure involve land that is identical with the national parks. Much of the national park system was carved out of national forests. The national forest system is six times as big as the national parks, covering 187 million acres—nearly one-tenth of the nation's area. The chief difference is that, in addition to recreation, the national forests (managed by the Department of Agriculture) by statute have five other "multiple uses": logging, mining, grazing, watershed, and wildlife habitat. Because of political pressures from commercial interests, the national forests never have come near realizing their potential for recreation.

It's an anomaly of Kafka-esque proportions that a vacationer, moving only a few yards, can come under the jurisdiction of three different federal agencies, each with its its own mandate, criteria, regulations, and mumbo-jumbo. Integrated consideration of these federal land resources in recreational terms would go a long way toward easing the pressures on the national parks that stem from the present parochial, ritualistic, bureaucratic preoccupation with their technical boundaries.

But a prerequisite to such consideration is some elucidation of the second big issue that relates to the "wilderness concept." A majority of the public seems to prefer to commune with nature from well-padded seats of Chevrolets, as picnickers, or as pinochle-playing trailerites. A minority wants to experience nature as hikers and backpackers. To what extent do you tailor public preserves for each group—considering that development for the gasoline-propelled crowd involves an irrevocable compromise with true preservation?

Like many federal agencies, the Park Service deals in self-serving statistics lacking meaning. Every year the agency tries to match the larger national forest system in "visitor" totals, the Park Service's figure for 1970 being 172 million.

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(twelve person-hours) and at least purports to arrive at its totals by scientific sampling, a Park Service "visit" may consist of a tourist's ducking into the Jefferson Memorial for five minutes, or even just driving along a road.

The actual usage of the national parks, as distinct from other units of the national park system, in 1970 totaled only 45 million of the 172 million "visits," and even the Park Service can't say whether a person stayed in a park five minutes or five weeks. Trailer-camping and tent-camping actually totaled only nine million person-days.

The most heavily trafficked park is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in North Carolina and Tennessee, which annually logs around seven million visitors—three times as many as parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Grand Teton. The point here is that Great Smoky's heavy patronage is clearly due to its proximity to populous urban areas, and to a great extent probably consists of people uninterested in the "national park experience" in Yellowstone terms.

But this solution at present is, in principle, bottled up in the BOR report and the federal stinginess and hypocrisy implicit therein. The inertia will be resolved only by citizen pressure spotlighting the contrast between what we spend on foreign aid and on far more essential spiritual revitalization of ourselves.

Meanwhile, what we have is a strange case of starvation in the midst of plenty: certain choice bits of the federal domain tremendously overtaxed recreationally, while the great bulk of it stands at least administratively closed to public enjoyment. What is needed mainly is better coordination.

This is just what the President's Council on Executive Reorganization sought to provide in recommendations returned early in 1971. The council called for the national forests to be yanked out of the Agriculture Department and lumped alongside the national parks and BLM—managed public domain in a land-use section of a new Department of Natural Resources, one of four basic executive branches blueprinted in the Executive Reorganization Plan that President Nixon has submitted to Congress.

This would, one hopes, dispel the inane bureaucratic rivalries that now obtain among the Park Service, the Forest Service, and the other land-management agencies (even the U.S. Geological Survey has something to say about what goes on in the public domain); would ameliorate special-interest pressures (such as that the timber industry now exerts on the Forest Service) in favor of the general public interest; and would instill some common sense in use of the nation's real estate.

But such a remedy won't, at the present rate, emerge soon. The commercial interest groups—from the pesticide manufacturers to the timber industry—want their bureaucratic minions segregated where pressures can be applied through familiar channels. The various federal bureaus would hate to see their existing principalities disrupted, and each has a well-cultivated constituency it can count on to lobby against change.

Such pressures, in the light of election year and the discontented farm vote, recently impelled President Nixon to back off on his proposal to liquidate the Department of Agriculture and distribute its functions more logically. The projected lumping of the land-management agencies wasn't mentioned. But, as the bingo man says, keep your beans down. The exploitative interests have time on their side, and the only answer is preponderant citizen pressures.

Until such a new, integrated approach is achieved, the national parks, whatever George Hartzog may contrive, inevitably are going to be obnoxiously overtaxed, because in our myopic view of unalloyed recreation they're the only wheel in town. And the American dream of a great outdoors kept sacrosanct for public enjoyment will remain unrequited.


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# Letters to the Editor

*Continued from page 17*

of overcrowding and dropping out have served as the only effective goad toward meaningful institutional charge. Community groups and professionals, faced with the prospects of their own children being labeled as criminals, have moved toward changes that previously had been not only resisted but not even considered.

To repeal morals legislation, a move seemingly liberal in intent, would actually serve to perpetuate the stagnation in our social institutions, and help us move even closer to a totalitarian state in which those in power would feel even less constrained to meet the emotional and economic needs of their constituents.

We need the system of social checks and balances, of which morals legislation is an important component. We also need more active change agents, people with the guts to engage themselves in meaningful change, rather than to cop out through promoting legal action that, if realized, will permit even more people to cop out.

Dr. Paul M. Strudler,
Lowell, Mass.

*(The writer is executive director of SHARE, the Greater Lowell Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program, Inc.)*

The discussion by Smith and Pollack of the conceptual foundations of American jurisprudence (*malum in se; malum prohibitum*) overlooks consideration of a criminal law differentia of central importance here: *actus non es reus mens sit rea* (actions must be judged by their [evil] intent).

*Mens sit rea* (literally "evil mind" or "guilty mind") is, along with other differentiae of crime (e.g., a causal relationship between one's misconduct and legally forbidden harm), a characteristic of one's behavior which must be present for that behavior to constitute criminal conduct. The reference here, in the determination of criminal behavior, is to intent, rather than to motivation. In legal theory, the determination of whether a crime has occurred depends, in part, on establishing the presence of *mens sit rea*.

In practice, criminal law evidences discrepancies from this criterion of crimes. Thus, there are certain kinds of offenses in which the intent of the actor involved (*mens sit rea*) is legally irrelevant. In such crimes (e.g., statutory rape) certain actions and consequences are arbitrarily and consensually defined by society as being criminal even though the "harmful" consequences were unintended by the perpetrator.

Operant in such crimes is a process whereby society defines itself as being victimized by the behavior in question. As such, the assumption by society of "victimization" is a viable facet of the legal process, for by definition legal proscriptions and prescriptions are inherently arbitrary and discriminatory (as well as, one may argue, ideological).

The applicability of the above to the concept "crimes without victims" is clear. "Crimes without victims" denotes certain behavior patterns (e.g., abortion, homosexuality, prostitution, gambling, opiate addiction) which may be essentially characterized as constituting consensual transactions among the individuals involved. There is involved in such behavior no clear and direct harm inflicted by one person on another; rather, such behavior involves the providing by one individual to another of some desired service or product. By virtue of the consensual nature of such transactions, there is not present a victim in the sense of the traditional definition of a citizen complainant.

As Smith and Pollack argue, a number of social dysfunctions ensue from attempts to sanction such consensual transactions. However, the conceptual development of their argument is, I feel, infirmed to the extent they present no manifest consideration of the applicability of *mens sit rea*.

Robert H. Alexander,
Instructor in Sociology,
Midwestern University,
Witchita Falls, Tex.

### Stew View

After reading David Butwin's "Stew at 30,000 Feet" [BOOKED FOR TRAVEL, Dec. 4], I must say it was one of the better articles written on stewardesses. Most writers do not report the unglamorous and unfortunate side of our job or how hard we actually work. People simply do not realize we are individual women, not stereotyped, automated dummies.

The airline industry and its management have taken notice of the Women's Liberation Movement. We now have more of a voice in our job duties, uniforms, and general appearance. Strict rules have been changed, modified, or dropped. So, things are looking better.

Dianne Ziesmer,
New York, N.Y.

### "Of the People, by the People . . ."

If one of the unindentured may be suffered to respond to A. C. Breckenridge's comments on Daniel Ellsberg [LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, Dec. 4], namely, " . . . we may have a government and a nation reduced to the whims of their servants"—*that's* the idea.

Russ Williams,
Plattsburgh, N.Y.

### Capital Misunderstanding

If Rabbi Sheldon J. Weltman [LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, Dec. 4] will read my remarks again, he will see that the whole point of my original letter was largest cities that are *not* the capitals of their countries. I was therefore perfectly correct in including Tel Aviv, and he is wasting his time in telling me that Israel's capital is Jerusalem. . . . My list was not, as he declares, "suplementary" to the argument in Herbert Mayes's article. It was a direct refutation of it.

Norman Lowe,
Chicago, Ill.

### Duly Noted

Re: Nicolas H. Charney's "Report to the Readers" [*SR*, Dec. 11]. The correct spelling of the name of Mr. Charney's young professor at MIT is Abner Shimony.

Ellen B. Rydell,
Wellesley, Mass.



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# ENVIRONMENT

## And the Quality of Life


59 **The Year of the Firefly**
by John Lear

60 **The Borderland of Burning Bubbles**
by Duncan C. Blanchard

64 **Conversation with Britain's Environmental Chief**
by Sally Lindsay

71 **People in the Machinery**
by Paul R. Ehrlich and John P. Holdren

72 **Earth Watch**

74 **Letters to the Environment Editor**


# The Year of the Firefly

The new year 1972 begins amid deepening concern over continued unemployment of scientists and engineers who have spent many years of their lives and sometimes small fortunes in preparing themselves for meaningful participation in a highly sophisticated technological society.

Paralleling this worry is a persistent fear that the quality of life will be disastrously lowered as a side effect of harnessing enough energy to keep a highly sophisticated technological society going.

It has occurred to some people that jobless scientists and engineers could be put back at work if America's research priorities were to be shifted away from stimulation of the steadily upward spiraling pace of energy generation and toward more efficient use of energy at the consuming end of the line.

Unfortunately, little analysis of this prospect has been brought into the public ken. So a warm welcome is deserved by the message conveyed in a paper written by Milton D. Rubin for the 138th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Philadelphia this week. Rubin is a member of the research committee of the Society for General Systems Research, and a consultant to the Raytheon Corporation at Wayland, Massachusetts.

Rubin proposed diversion of "a greater share of our resources to the design, production, and maintenance of . . . new [household, office, and factory] devices, which would be . . . more complex, based on more sophisticated design with less material, and operating with lower power consumption."

The total energy consumption of the United States is rising at the rate of about 5 per cent per year, Rubin noted, but use of electrical energy increases almost twice that fast. Supply is not a problem; available sources of power are ample to meet needs for the foreseeable future. The problem lies in the manifold burdens power generation places on the environment. The heaviest load imposed on the electric power supply in recent years comes from operation of air conditioners. Heat drawn from the air by the conditioners is almost entirely wasted. It could be used to fill other needs now met through expenditure of electricity if, for example, the waste heat were vented into a water-heating system.

Electricity is also spent prodigally in the heating of kitchen stoves. Although microwave ovens take 50 per cent more power than conventional ovens, the microwaves are nevertheless the cheaper servants. A five-pound roast can be cooked in a microwave oven in one-fifth the time required by a conventional oven and with one-half the energy.

About 25 per cent of all the electricity generated is consumed in production of light. Thomas Edison's old incandescent lamp was a simple glass bottle containing a coiled ribbon of carbon. It had an efficiency of about 5 per cent. The more modern fluorescent lamp, although much more complex, is four times as efficient, three times cheaper at wholesale, and ten times as long-lived. The efficiency could be stepped up still further if phosphores were designed to peak their illumination in the green line of the spectrum, green being the fraction of visible light that the human eye is most sensitive to.

Still greater efficiencies could arise from controlled extraction of the bioluminescence of living creatures. Some small organisms are known to absorb the energy of sunlight during the day, convert part of that energy into growth of their own bodies, and release the balance as light at night.

No one has ever complained about the air pollution of a firefly.

John Lear



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# The Borderland of Burning Bubbles

by DUNCAN C. BLANCHARD

In 1884 Edwin Abbott, an English schoolmaster, published *Flatland*, a science fiction tale about the inhabitants of a land of two dimensions. In Abbott's story one of Flatland's citizens, more curious than his neighbors, discovered our three-dimensional world. Upon his return to Flatland, he tried in vain to convince his fellow-citizens of his incredible discovery. He was laughed at, pronounced a heretic, and thrown into prison, where he spent the rest of his days.

Readers of *Flatland* smiled at the lack of imagination of the people of Flatland. But suppose the situation were reversed today. If someone told you he had discovered a land of *two* dimensions, how would you react?

Don't laugh too hard at this prospect. For on our three-dimensional earth there is a realm that, for all practical purposes, is two-dimensional. In length and breadth, it extends for thousands of miles. Yet even at its maximum thickness it usually cannot be seen.

This curious territory is a film of organic material found on much of the surface of all lakes, rivers, and oceans. Though here and there it may be scattered and broken, wherever it exists it is the real boundary between the air and the water. Whatever happens at the surface of the water is influenced by this film and the microorganisms attracted to it.

Although scientists have been studying surface films for more than seventy years, most of the work has been done within the confines of laboratories. Only within the past quarter century has attention been paid to the role surface films play in nature's balance.

Duncan C. Blanchard is a senior research associate at the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Albany.

In the summer of 1947 the west coast of Florida was cursed with the "red tide," a condition in which the sea literally turns red with an overabundance of microscopic organisms. Tons of dead fish washed up on the beaches, and people along the shore or on the water experienced a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and lungs. An epidemic of persistent coughing ensued.

Among the scientists called in to investigate the situation was Dr. Alfred Woodcock, an oceanographer associated with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod. Along with two companions, he worked from a small boat in the midst of the red water. "For long periods of time we worked over tubs of this water, over nets slimy with concentrated plankton and decks awash with spilled red water," he reported. "We noted no respiratory trouble of any kind. Winds during that time did not exceed seven miles per hour, and there were no whitecaps on the sea surface." But soon after that a thunderstorm passed, with high winds and rain. Waves began to break, the sea was streaked with foam, and, Woodcock says, "we experienced coughing and a burning sensation in the nose and throat."

Woodcock concluded that the burning must be caused by tiny droplets tossed into the air from the foam and whitecaps and breathed in through the nose or mouth. He confirmed this sequence of events by scooping up a bucketful of red water and sending bubbles through it in simulation of the agitation seen in the vicinity of breaking waves. Immediately the air above the bucket, where the bubbles were breaking from the water, was filled with a haze of droplets. When he inhaled this air, the burning sensation returned.

Although it seemed clear that the drops from the breaking bubbles were the culprits, this exceedingly interesting finding was not even mentioned by the senior scientist who wrote the final report on the red tide situation for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Woodcock returned to his laboratory and plunged into other studies.

In the mid-1950s, I joined Woodcock and his small research team. We puzzled over the question of whether large hygroscopic particles of sea salt, which Woodcock had found high in the air over the sea, were nuclei around which raindrops could form. The evidence seemed good, so we began to look closely to find out how the salt particles were produced at the surface of the sea. And, of course, we again encountered the bubbles Woodcock had observed in connection with the red tide.

Many thousands of air bubbles are produced in the sea when whitecaps form. But what is the origin of that haze of droplets that drifts around in the air above where the bubbles are breaking? How does an air bubble, breaking at the surface of the water, produce drops?

In the laboratory, we watched a single small bubble rise to the surface of sea water. Then, so rapidly that the eye could detect nothing, the bubble simply disappeared. Simultaneously, in the air above the spot where the bubble had risen, four or five drops appeared.

We obtained a high-speed camera and with it succeeded in capturing on film what the eye had failed to distinguish. When the top of a bubble broke, the spherical air cavity in the drop began to collapse. From the bottom of the cavity, a pencil-like water jet moved rapidly upward. As it sped, the jet became unstable and shattered



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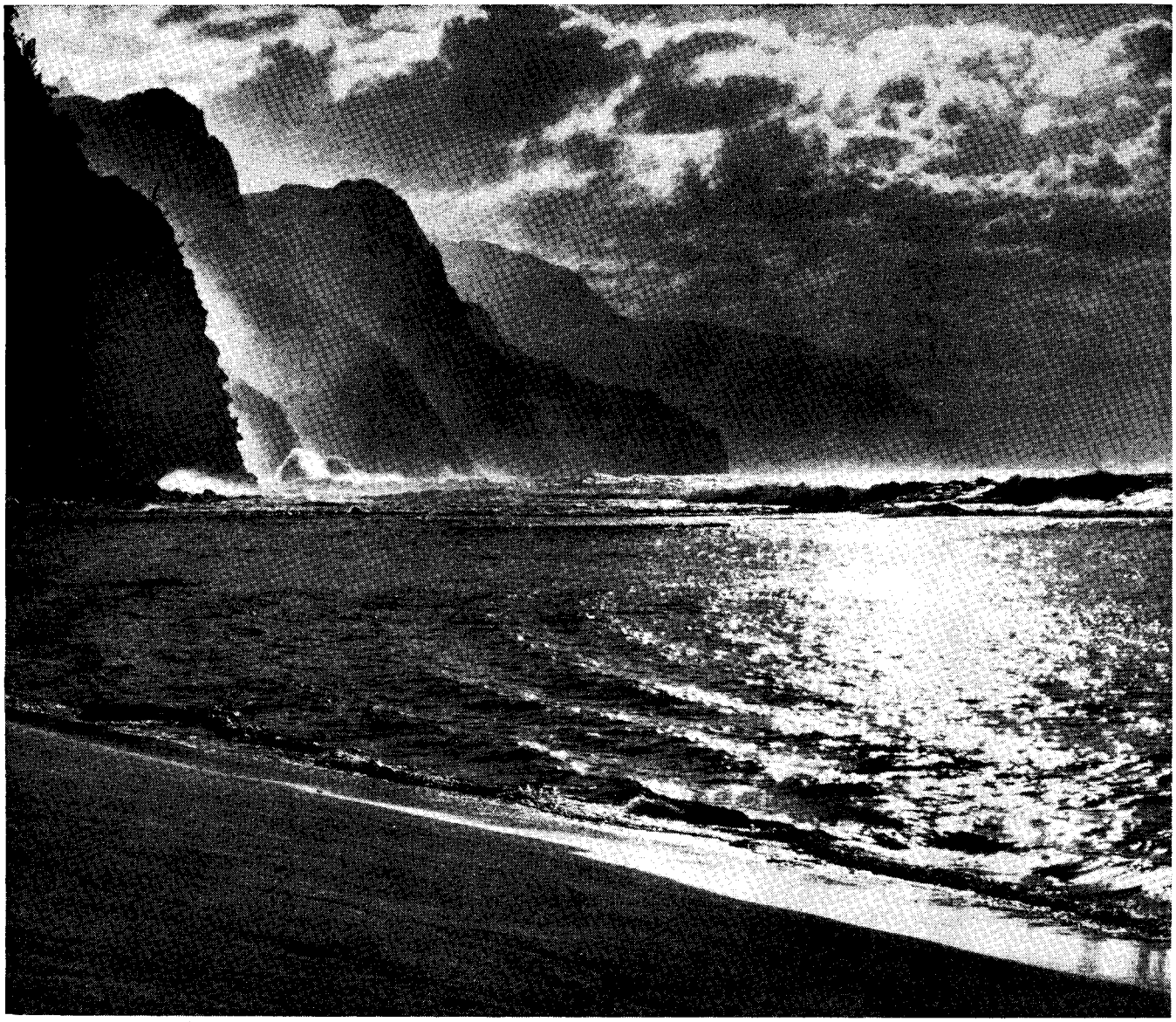

Ray Atkeson

into four or five droplets, which continued to coast upward until their energy was expended. All this occurred in less than a few thousandths of a second. The speed at which the jet drops began their upward journey was exceedingly high, sometimes more than 110 miles per hour.

One day, while observing these drops in the laboratory, we were surprised to note that the heights to which they rose varied systematically. This was curious, inasmuch as the bubble size did not change. So what did change?

Eventually we found that the change occurred at the surface of the water. Unbelievably small amounts of organic material had got onto the surface and covered it with what chemists call a surface-active film. The film was invisible, never thicker than the length of the molecule of the surface-active organic material of which it was formed. We knew, from the literature of marine chemistry, that the amount of organic material in sea water, though variable, is extremely small—

**"Many thousands of air bubbles are produced in the sea when whitecaps form. But what is the origin of that haze of droplets that drifts in the air above where the bubbles are breaking?"**

only 10 to 20 parts per million. Later on, Dr. W. R. Barger and Dr. William Garrett, of the Naval Research Laboratory, would find that droplets rising from the sea hold concentrations of organic material as high as 3,500 parts per million, and that this material is nearly identical to that of the organic films on the sea surface. But Woodcock and I lacked that information and had to grope for an explanation of what we were observing.

We wondered whether organic surface film could get onto the jets from bursting bubbles and somehow change the speeds at which the drops left the jet. Even more important, could the jet drops carry away some of the film?

Experiments conducted then, and repeated more recently, show that breaking bubbles can skim off portions of the surface film along with whatever is attached to it and eject it into the air aboard the jet drops. We discovered that drops that enter the atmosphere from bubbling areas, whether in the sea or a lake, are composed of the same stuff that makes up the surface film. The constituents may be far different from those of the main body of water or even of water that is only a few millimeters beneath the surface.

This new knowledge enabled us to consider Woodcock's red tide observations from a different perspective. Were the coughing and the burning sensation produced by the drops that rose from the red tide waters caused by organic material skimmed from the surface when the jet drops rose from the bursting bubbles? Or were they caused by bacteria or other forms of marine life that inhabit the surface of the sea? We had read that marine microbiologists observed bacteria to



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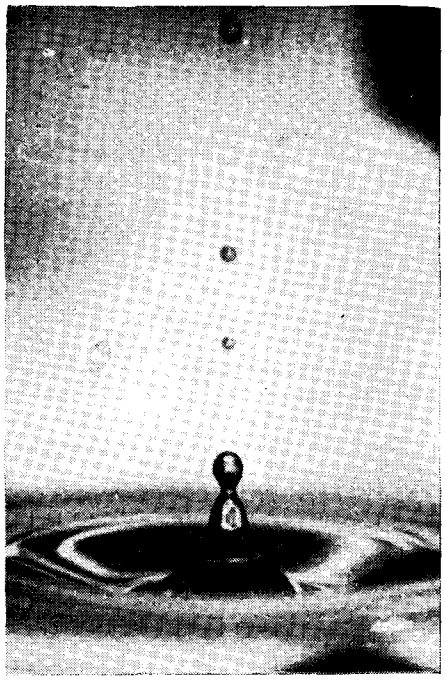

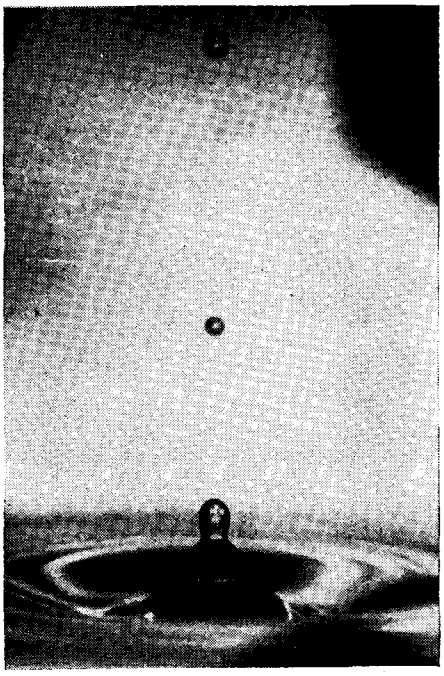

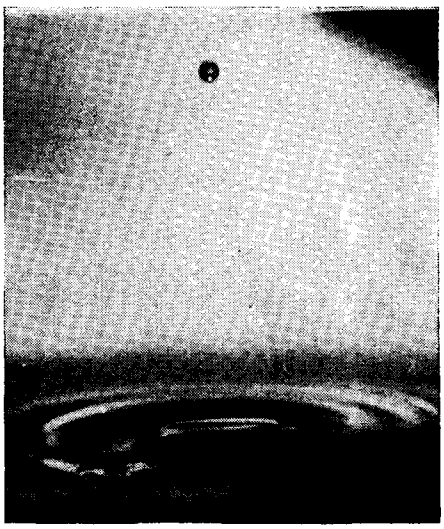

**"When the top of a bubble broke, the spherical air cavity in the drop began to collapse. From the bottom of the cavity, a pencil-like water jet moved rapidly upward. As it sped, the jet became unstable, and shattered into four or five droplets, which continued to float upward until their energy was expended. All this occurred in less than a few thousandths of a second. The speed . . . [was] sometimes more than 110 miles per hour."**

be present in much higher concentrations at the sea surface than at depth. Why shouldn't bacteria, too, end up in jet drops in the atmosphere?

We expressed these ideas in a short article we submitted for publication in *Science*, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The article was rejected. A note from an anonymous reviewer said in effect that the article was neither interesting nor relevant. So we submitted it elsewhere, and in October 1955 it appeared in *Sewage and Industrial Wastes*.

We did no more then with bacteria and surface films because we didn't know how to culture and handle the bacteria. We couldn't take time to learn those techniques because other problems of equal interest pre-empted our attention.

Two years ago, shortly after beginning work at the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center at the State University of New York at Albany, I met Lawrence Syzdek, a young biologist who knew the rudiments of bacteriology. I told him about the "sewage" paper. Soon we were doing an experiment with bacteria, bubbles, and jet drops.

The procedure was simple. We produced small bubbles by pumping air slowly through a hair-thin glass capillary placed beneath the surface of water previously inoculated with a known concentration of *Serratia marcescens*, a common type of bacterium. When the bubbles burst at the surface, we caught the jet drops and determined the number of bacteria carried by each drop. Of course, we expected that the concentration of bacteria in a jet drop would be at least as great as that found in the main body of water. If the concentration in the drop were greater than the concentration in the water, it could mean only that the drops were being skimmed from a surface rich in bacteria. Such proved to be the case. Depending on drop size, the bacterial concentration in the drops was from ten to several hundred times higher than that in the main body of the water.

Very well. Bacteria concentrated at the water surface could be ejected into the air in jet drops. How about bacteria concentrated at the surface of a bubble as it rises through the water?

Again, our experiment was straightforward. We produced bubbles at a greater depth in the water than before, giving them five to ten seconds to reach the surface rather than the fraction of a second they spent en route previously. As we had expected, the concentration of bacteria in the jet drops increased to several thousand times that of the main body of water. It seemed clear that bubbles not only carry bacteria to the surface of the water but add these to bacteria already on and in the surface film and then eject both together.

Our work with *Serratia marcescens* was reported in *Science*. Although it concerned only that one species, there is reason to suspect that many other species of bacteria, both pathogenic and benign, will be concentrated in jet drops. Our harbors and rivers seem to get more polluted every day, and it can be asked seriously whether the bubbling mechanism may not be a source of unwanted biological pollution of the atmosphere. Transmission of disease by pathogens on droplets borne by the wind has received a great deal of study for many years, but no one has considered bubble concentrations as a source. Instead of being two separate and distinct problems, water pollution and air pollution may be closely linked.

Of course, for the connecting mechanism here described to operate at all, bubbles are needed. At sea there is no paucity of them. On the average, 3 to 4 per cent of the sea is always covered with whitecaps, and in every square meter of whitecap area more than 100,000 bubbles break every second. If all the bubbling that occurs in the oceans of the world were to be gathered in one place, the area of that place would be about one and one-third times as large as the United States. Jet drops carry more than 300 billion tons of sea water per year high into the atmosphere. There the water evaporates, leaving sea-salt particles to travel on the wind hundreds and even thousands of miles across the sky.

On rivers and lakes, bubbles can be produced in many ways. In addition to wind-induced whitecaps, the sources include rapids, waste water outfalls, rain, and snow. Waste water outfalls, especially those carrying sewage, should receive special attention. They could carry relatively high concentrations of pathogens. If any of the pathogens concentrate at the surface, the bubbles will convey high concentrations of pathogens to the jet drops and so create a health hazard for persons downwind, who inhale some of the drops with every breath.

Treatment of sewage in many waste disposal plants involves bubbling of air through liquid. Although this is good for the sewage, it is not good for



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the air that passes overhead. Dr. Clifford Randall, of the Arlington State College in Texas, and Dr. Joe Ledbetter, of the University of Texas, among others, have found large numbers of bacteria, some pathogenic, on small droplets in the air downwind of sewage disposal sites. A definite possibility of airborne infection exists, in their opinion. Some of the bacteria involved are known to cause respiratory ailments and are carried by droplets small enough to penetrate the lungs easily. Randall and Ledbetter came to no conclusions concerning the manner in which the bacteria they detected became airborne, but it seems logical to assume that many of the bacteria on the droplets in the air were there because they had been concentrated at the surface of the sewage and at the surface of the bubbles rising through it.

Swimming pools are subject to a variant of the same phenomenon. What does this mean in terms of health department methods of sampling water in pools to determine concentrations of bacteria and degree of contamination? Samples of water for routine bacterial examination are usually taken beneath the surface. No attention is paid to the surface and to what might be going on there. Yet the surface is where the action is.

A dozen swimmers can jump into the cleanest pool imaginable, one completely free of bacteria and with no sign of surface films; within minutes the pool can be covered with an organic monolayer produced by body oils, suntan lotion, and respiratory tract mucus. With the mucus are associated bacteria. Dr. C. R. Amies, of the University of Alberta, demonstrated this fact some years ago. He found many species of bacteria in the film in much greater numbers than in the water just a foot or so below.

The swimming pool hazard can be much reduced if the pool's overflow gutters are operating properly and the surface film and bacteria are continuously drained off and discharged into a sewer. But in many pools the water is not up to the top of the gutters, or else the gutters are awash.

Marine bacteria have been found to concentrate in the surface film of the sea. When someone finally does the critical bubble-breaking experiment in sea water, it seems almost inevitable that bacteria will be found concentrated in the jet drops. And not only bacteria may be found. It is very likely that DDT will be in the drops, too. Dr. Douglas Seba and Dr. E. Corcoran, of the University of Miami, already have shown DDT to be present in surface film on the sea off the east coast of Florida in concentrations up to 100,000 times that of the sea water beneath. Although no one has done the crucial experiment to discover the concentration of DDT in jet drops that rise from this water, there seems little doubt that DDT will be found. As airborne drops can travel many hundreds of miles before returning to earth, aerial transport could be a factor of great significance in the ecological balance.

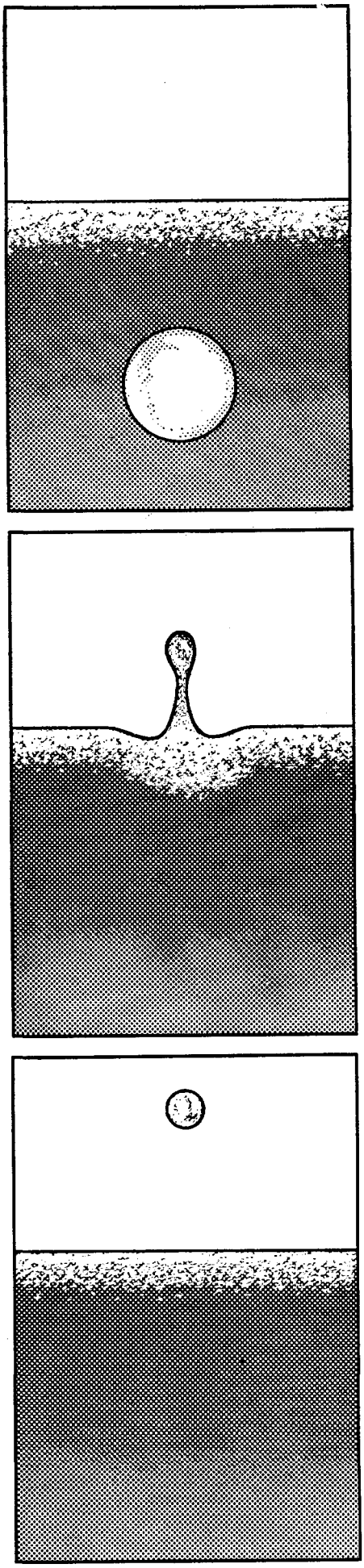
A New Zealand chemist, Dr. A. T. Wilson, has learned that nutrients necessary for plant growth, especially organic nitrogen, fall out of the atmosphere with snow and rain on the windward side of New Zealand. Suspecting that these nutrients originated in film on the sea surface many miles upwind of New Zealand, he sampled the film and found it enriched in the same nutrients that were carried to the ground by precipitation. A similar situation seems to exist along the west coast of Africa, and no doubt along any windward shore. Apparently nature has a very effective mechanism for transferring nutrients from sea to land.

Man often upsets this mechanism with disastrous consequences. In Italy, rivers polluted by discharges from industry and open sewers spill their wastes into the once sparkling Mediterranean. A high incidence of typhus makes many of the beaches of the Italian Riviera health hazards.

Man is not the only victim of this situation. At many places along the shore south of Genoa, thousands of pine trees, at one time noted for their stately appearance, now lie dead or dying. They are covered with a suffocating film, carried ashore drop by drop on the wind, from oil slicks poured onto the sea surface from polluted rivers. Here is a striking example of how bubbles can produce an air pollution problem from what initially was one only of water pollution. It could be asked to what extent the bubbles are causing a similar problem along the shores of the more contaminated regions of Lake Erie.

The imaginary citizens that Edwin Abbott wrote about in *Flatland* never left their realm of two dimensions, and the three-dimensional world never intruded into their affairs. But we inhabitants of three dimensions may soon have to deal with the two-dimensional film on the water surfaces of the earth in order to protect the ecological balance that keeps us alive.

**"We produced bubbles at a greater depth in the water than before, giving them five to ten seconds to reach the surface. . . . As we had expected, the concentration of bacteria in the jet drops increased to several thousand times that of the main body of water. It seemed clear that bubbles not only carry bacteria to the surface of the water but add these to bacteria already on and in the surface film and then eject both together."**





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# Conversation with Britain's Environmental Chief

by SALLY LINDSAY

Peter Walker is a quick starter. Born in March 1932, he began speaking for the Young Conservatives while still a schoolboy. Advised to become financially independent before seeking a career in politics, he left school at sixteen to get rich quickly. While still in his twenties, he made a fortune in insurance, mutual funds, and real estate. On his third try for election to the House of Commons in 1961, he became MP for Worcester. In 1966, Walker was appointed to the Shadow Cabinet of the then minority party Conservatives to advise on transportation, housing, and land use.

When the Conservatives came to power in June 1970, Prime Minister Edward Heath appointed Walker as his Minister of Housing and Local Government. The following October, when the three former ministries of Transport, Housing and Local Government, and Public Building and Works were merged to form the new cabinet-level Department of the Environment, Walker became its head.

Just short of forty, Walker is the youngest member of Heath's cabinet. He directs a staff of almost 40,000 and wields power over all aspects of the environment, applying what he likes to call "a total approach."

"For the first time in Britain," Walker has said, "each and every major decision for development is being subjected to the question: 'What effect will this development have upon the quality of life in our country?'"

**Lindsay:** *Could you give some examples of problems that have been handled more effectively from the environmental point of view since your department was created in 1970?*

**Walker:** There are a whole host of areas where the quality of decision-taking has been different. One clear example was the refusal to allow heavier lorries to go around the country. The old Ministry of Transport would almost certainly have decided it was a good thing from the point of view of pure transportation economics [to permit greater weights]. But when the department looked at all the environmental effects in terms of noise, vibration, fumes, and congestion, we decided that we would not allow any increase in the size of lorries on British roads.

Another example, of course, was the decision on the siting of the third London airport. There's a desperate need to have a major new airport by the early 1980s, and various sites were examined. This department was able to look at the total environmental impact of this decision in terms of the noise effect upon numbers of people, in terms of the destruction of good countryside, and made a decision, which will involve reclaiming land from the sea [at Foulness on the east coast of England in the Thames estuary, about fifty miles from London] and provide the minimum of noise effect upon people living in this country. The site will be developed in such a way as to fit in with the best possible standards of regional planning. So here were two examples of where a Ministry with all of the land-use planning powers, with all of the powers over transportation, with all of the powers over the various antipollution agencies, was able to bring a total approach to a particular problem.

**Lindsay:** *The decision to site the new airport at Foulness [which reversed the recommendation of a high-level commission to put the facility inland] has been criticized as "building the wrong airport in the wrong place at the wrong time." Is a third airport actually needed?*

**Walker:** Absolutely so. No question.

**Lindsay:** *In order to make the Foulness area accessible, you'll have to build a lot of access roads, won't you?*



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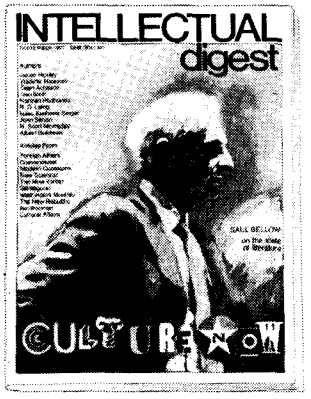


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**Walker:** Yes. But roads can be put in on a route where a road would have been needed anyway and can be landscaped in such a way that they don't have a bad environmental effect. We have developed in this country now a very high quality of landscaping on motor roads. Last week, the Queen opened the new Pennine Way [part of Route M-62, the Lancashire-Yorkshire Motorway], which is probably one of the most beautiful roads in the world. We've brought in the landscape architect to a very great degree on our road building.

**Lindsay:** *What is the most pressing environmental problem in the United Kingdom today?*

**Walker:** I don't like to single out individual problems because I think the task of this department is to apply a total approach. We are doing this by seeing that first of all each region of the country has a clear regional planning strategy through which we can decide the location for satisfying future housing and economic growth needs in a manner that preserves the best of the countryside and the rural amenities and fits in with a sensible and rational system of communications. One of our major tasks is to complete these regional planning strategies so that all planning and development decisions are taken in that context.

The other total approach is in the sphere of pollution, where we have surveyed every British river, the whole length of these rivers—we know exactly the state of pollution today—and we can now direct our investment policies in sewerage schemes and our policies to penalize the polluter, so that year by year our rivers become cleaner. This will also apply to our air. We have pursued for some years a clean air policy in this country. If you gaze out of my windows today, you'll see a nice sunny-lit London with very little smoke. This is a policy that we intend to pursue town by town, and street by street, steadily improving the whole quality of air throughout the country.

But the main strategy that we're trying to follow concerns the urban problem. What we wish to do is to bring a new comprehensive approach to the urban problem. First of all, by deciding the quality of urban life that would be our ideal. Next, city by city, to compare that ideal with what exists at the present time. And then to see that hereafter our planning and investment decisions each year narrow the gap between the ideal concept of urban life and what, in fact, exists.

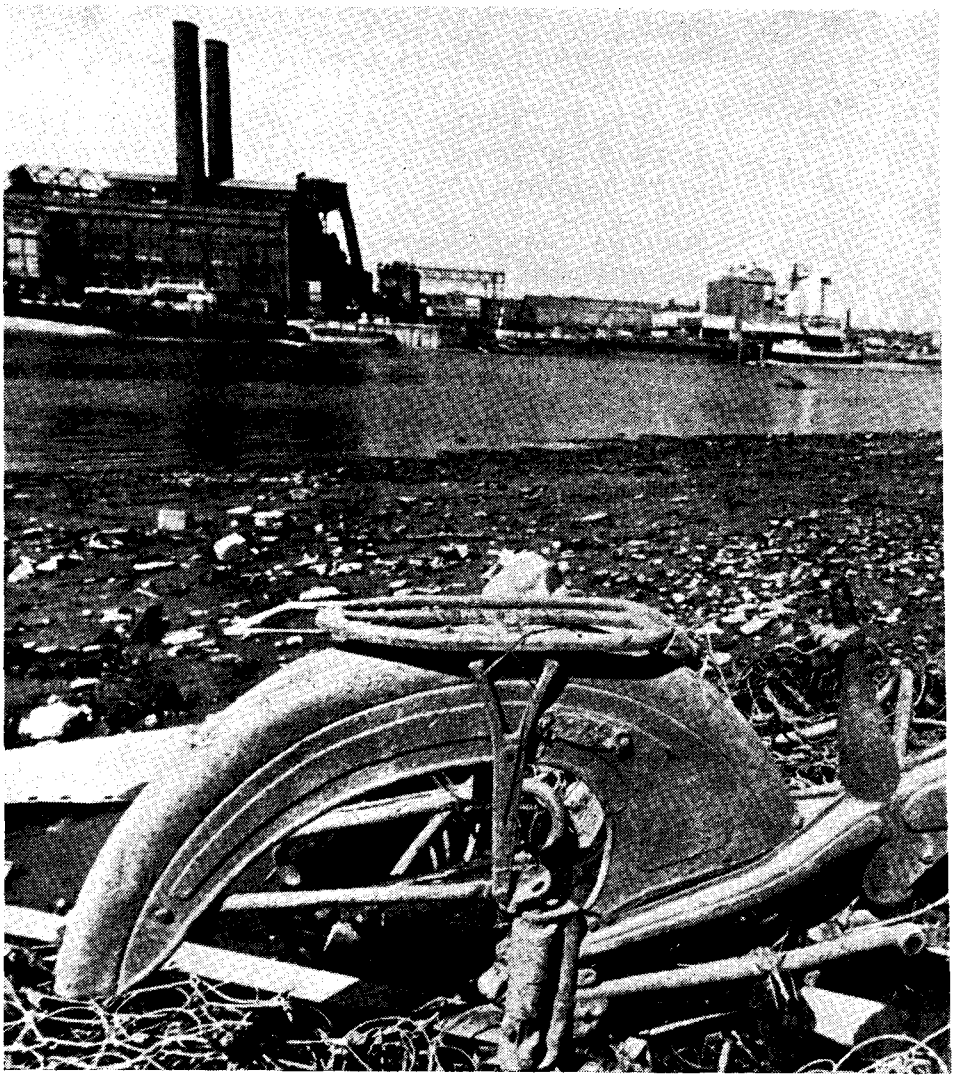
**Lindsay:** *Did you say you have an inventory of the wastes being discharged into Britain's rivers and its air?*

**Walker:** We have in this country River Boards whose job it is to analyze any form of discharge and pollutant going into our rivers. We have now just completed for the first time a comprehensive river survey, which will shortly be published, and hereafter it will be published periodically, so that the whole of the British public can see the speed with which our rivers are being cleaned up. We're now at last getting fish on the Thames as far as Westminster after years of no fish there at all. And I see no reason why every year from now on the quality of British rivers shouldn't improve.

What I'm now anxious to do is to reach agreement with European countries so that they, too, improve the quality of their rivers and the sewerage from their seaside resorts so that the seas, which we share, also become cleaner instead of dirtier. I hope we might be able to sign some international agreements with our European neighbors, at least on a regional basis.

As far as the air is concerned, we have a remarkable body, which I've just renamed. It was called the Alkali Inspectorate; I have now called it the Clean Air and Alkali Inspectorate. This was started way back in the 1870s by a rather progressive Prime Minister called Disraeli. And it has built up an immense expertise on air pollution from industry. They have the power to say to an industry, "All right, we think you must put in this form of filter or this form of control. We agree you can't do it immediately, but we think X number of months or X number of years would be a reasonable time to go over to this." They make agreements with industry to do that with the final sanction that if industry doesn't do it, the Inspectorate can bring prosecutions against them. We're increasing the size of the Alkali Inspectorate and the number of industrial processes that they monitor. In these ways, together with our clean air zones [smoke control areas in which smokeless fuels must be used], we will be making very considerable progress in cleaning up the air.

**"We have surveyed every British river, the whole length of these rivers—we know exactly the state of pollution today . . . we can now direct . . . our policies . . . so that year by year our rivers become cleaner."**





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**Lindsay:** *Does the Department of the Environment conduct research?*

**Walker:** The department has a very considerable research budget. For example, we have a building research establishment, which is trying to find ways of improving the quality of housing and then convey this information to the building industry as a whole. We have research establishments looking into water and air pollution in all their forms. We have a road research unit of very substantial size, which constantly advises upon matters of reducing air and noise pollution from the motorcar and improving its safety. And, in fact, in almost every sphere of our activity, we have a research budget and a research organization. We have a director of research who tries to coordinate our research programs so that where there are any gaps we can quickly fill them.

**Lindsay:** *Are you doing research in solid-waste and sewage disposal?*

**Walker:** Yes, we are. We've got a lot of activity going on in those spheres at the moment. We're also trying to get an exchange of information with our friends in the United States. And, indeed, I signed an agreement a few months ago with Governor Romney [former Michigan Governor George Romney, now President Nixon's Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development] for a complete exchange of information on the research activities that both his department and mine are doing.

**Lindsay:** *Is your department active in investigating the possibilities of recycling materials?*

**Walker:** We're doing a great deal of research on this. We're encouraging various bodies to try to purchase goods where there's a potential for recycling. In our whole attitude to waste disposal, we're trying to develop those recycling processes that can be utilized. Our latest methods of waste disposal do bring in some pretty sophisticated recycling methods. There is still a lot of progress to be made in this sphere, however, and we're hoping to make it soon.

**Lindsay:** *Noise is becoming recognized in the United States as a form of pollution and new noise codes are being drawn up. What's being done about noise control in the United Kingdom?*

**Walker:** Quite a lot. We've got a Noise Council, over which I preside, that contains a considerable amount of expertise. They've just suggested a revision of our existing noise abatement laws that would toughen and strengthen them. They have produced a report on aircraft routes so that we can be much more scientific in choosing those routes that cause the least noise hazard. We are demanding as far as the motor vehicle [is concerned] ever increasing standards of quietness and insisting that future vehicles comply with those standards. On factory noise, we're endeavoring to do all we can to diminish it by imposing regulations on certain types of machinery. [A few weeks after this interview was conducted, the British government announced that nighttime jet takeoffs would be banned at London's Heathrow Airport from April through October of 1972 as part of a noise abatement program.]

**Lindsay:** *Is your department sponsoring research on nonepolluting replacements for today's internal combustion engine?*

**Walker:** There is research going on and there has been research worldwide for a very long time. To some extent we are also trying to keep in touch with international developments. There are commercial activities going on in this sphere, but as a central government, we're not doing this.

**Lindsay:** *Are your diesel buses likely to be replaced soon by steam buses?*

**Walker:** No. But we have just put new controls on all the diesel engines, which very considerably diminish the exhaust factor. Technology on the diesel engine is now developing very fast in terms of filtering. Only a few weeks ago we passed new regulations which will be imposed on all future diesels.

**Lindsay:** *Do you anticipate that the automobile might be banned in certain areas of major cities in the future?*

**Walker:** There are a couple of things we're already doing. First of all, a number of our major cities are developing, on quite a wide scale, the pedestrian precinct concept, and not just for a small area of shopping. In Leeds, for example, they've taken fifteen or twenty streets in the center of the city and made them into a precinct for pedestrians only. I think that concept will spread on quite a substantial scale in the inner part of our cities.

Secondly, we will soon complete a national system of motorways in this country, a system of motorways that will bypass our major conurbations and also bypass our historic towns. When that happens we may well look to a method whereby the heavier lorry will be confined to the motorway network and then have to unload at a depot where smaller vehicles would take the goods and dispose of them in the locality concerned.

Thirdly, in terms of the countryside, we are experimenting in one or two areas of outstanding natural beauty where, over weekends, we close the roads to incoming traffic. We provide landscaped parking facilities on the perimeter. Then if you want to go into that particular area—an area completely unmarred by the roar of the motorcar—you enter on foot. That is being tried as an experiment that may well be extended.

**Lindsay:** *How is the cost of cleaning up the environment allocated in the United Kingdom?*

**Walker:** There are two types of cleaning up involved. There is the cleaning up of what one has inherited from the past, and here government—both central and local—are the only people that can meet the cost because the people who created the slag heaps from the collieries, for example, are now dead and one can't make them clean up. Therefore, we have a very generous system of government grant under which, in some of the worst areas of derelic-



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tion in this country, my department will pay 90 per cent of the cost for converting slag heaps into green field sites and clearing up the worst scars of the Industrial Revolution.

We have in this country scheduled [the reclamation of] derelict land—each local planning authority is given the task of scheduling land in its area that is ugly and unattractive and derelict. We now have a target of removing every acre of derelict land by the end of the decade.

In terms of current pollution, we wish to put the cost on industry by saying to industry that you must have the best system of filtering your air pollution, you must pay for the treatment facilities to treat any discharge into the rivers. And saying likewise to the motorcar industry, you must have new standards of quietness and cleanliness as technology progresses. We are also putting heavier penalties upon the polluter, even down to the polluter in the private sense of dropping some litter in the streets, for which act we've recently increased the penalties from £10 to £100 [about $25 to $250].

**Lindsay:** *Do you have an equivalent to the environmental impact statements now required from executive departments of the federal government in the United States?*

**Walker:** There is no British equivalent to your environmental impact statement, nor do I intend to have one. I personally think it is the duty of any government department to pursue high-quality decisions in terms of the environment and they should be severely, publicly chastised if they don't. And I personally think the environmental impact statement, like a number of other decisions in the past, really makes a land fit for lawyers to live in with no great impact upon the environment itself.

**Lindsay:** *Are there national and local citizen groups in Great Britain whose special concern is the environment?*

**Walker:** There are many amenity groups in the United Kingdom . . . many citizen action groups concerned with the environment. We have such major ones as the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. We have the various wildlife organizations. And we have many local bodies concerned with protecting the quality of the locality in which they exist. They're very lively.

**Lindsay:** *Is the youth of the country interested in environmental problems?*

**Walker:** Young people in the United Kingdom are very concerned with the environment. I find that whenever I speak at universities I get massive audiences because the whole of the student population, I think quite rightly, has decided that it is time they became concerned with the quality of living instead of just the quantity of production. But I think there is a generation gap in terms of concern over the environment. To some extent, those people with a bad environment who have lived in it for fifty or sixty years have become accustomed to it and are more complacent than the young who wish to see those particularly bad environments changed.

**Lindsay:** *There is some evidence that an environmental backlash is developing in the United States as environmental protection becomes equated rightly or wrongly with loss of profits and jobs. Is there any indication that an anti-environmentalist backlash is developing in the United Kingdom?*

**Walker:** No, I don't think so. Perhaps because we have, in terms of clean air and clean water, a long-standing technical expertise. I think probably our greatest single advantage over the United States is that our central department does have a very considerable land-use planning power. Therefore, if an industry wishes to build a new factory and pump waste into a river, I have the planning powers to stop it from doing so, whereas the central government in the United States doesn't, nor, in fact, do many state governments. You can get a situation, of course, [in the United States] where you say to a polluter, you must stop polluting this river, and he says to you, well, if you make me do that I shall move to another state where they're willing to let me pollute. This is a disadvantage we don't work under in the United Kingdom. Therefore, I think because there has been quite a long-standing, very detailed planning control in this country, industry has become more accustomed to having to work with government controls. And we're extending them considerably. As yet there's no detectable anti-environmentalist backlash.

**Lindsay:** *Has the environment become a political issue in elections?*

**Walker:** No, not in terms of the literal effect of environmental reform. But I think the younger generation is much more interested in this as a political issue. And as the number of young people on the electoral rolls increases, so environment will become an increasing political factor. In the last election [June 1970] my own party [the Conservatives] had the creation of a department such as this and a whole number of environmental policies at the forefront of its campaign. But that was only one of the issues.

**Lindsay:** *In your opinion, is there anything the United States could learn with profit from the experience of the United Kingdom in coping with the environment?*

**Walker:** Well, remembering how you kicked out George III. . . . The system is different. I think the great problem in the United States is that it operates on the basis of states' rights. You would never give very much power to the federal government in these sorts of affairs. You don't have a full system of land-use planning. The key to it really is a system of land-use planning. If you've got full control of where development takes place and how it takes place, which you do if you have a complete system of land-use planning, you *do* have the power. And I think this would be terribly difficult for the States because local people want to have what control there is over land-use planning. I can't see the Americans giving their federal government the sort of powers that I have here.

And it is important, I think, to coordinate in one department, transportation, [land-use] planning, housing, and pollution control, because they're so interrelated. We find tremendous advantages in terms, for example, of investment policy. I have a budget in this department—in your language—of $9,000-million. I can decide the priorities of trying to use that money. I can decide that I want to put much more money into sewerage schemes to clean up rivers, or much more money into housing to remove the bad housing conditions. And having that magnitude of financial resource to spend where you've decided to focus the priorities of investment is, I think, a considerable advantage.

**Lindsay:** *Do your counterparts in other countries have equivalent powers?*

**Walker:** No. This is the only Department of the Environment in the world. Other governments still have separate ministries. I think some are heading towards it. The French have created a Minister of the Environment. For the moment he's coordinating, but he doesn't actually have the powers. I have the statutory powers here, and I have the financial powers. In France there's a chap who coordinates on pollution, but he doesn't have the planning or transportation powers. In Australia they've created a Minister of the Environment, but once again he only has some of the powers we have here. This is the first department of this nature in the world. But I think others will follow.



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# People in the Machinery

## A negative commentary on a popular new book that says technology is the great despoiler

by PAUL R. EHRLICH and JOHN P. HOLDREN

The notion that population growth is unimportant as a cause of environmental problems in the United States has received its most vigorous promotion to date in a recent book by biologist Barry Commoner (*The Closing Circle*, Knopf, 1971). Commoner warns repeatedly against oversimplification in analyzing ecological problems; then he glibly dismisses both population growth and rising affluence before identifying the misuse of technology as "the chief reason for the environmental crisis."

This thesis is a seductive one, as the favorable reviews his book has already received bear witness. Apparently, people want desperately to believe that issues as tough as human reproductive habits and the disproportionate consumption of goods in industrial nations need not be confronted. Moreover, no one can deny that the technology that has brought us lead in our air, nitrates in our drinking water, and DDT on our lettuce is in need of repair. But in trying to leap from the unexceptionable proposition that fixing technology is *necessary* to the untenable one that it is *sufficient*, Commoner falls far short.

For example, his argument that almost all of the increase in environmental deterioration experienced since the 1940s has been due to faulty technology is erroneous both conceptually and arithmetically. He states that "the increase of population accounts for from 12 to 20 per cent of various increases in total pollutant output since 1946"; that "the affluence factor . . . accounts for 1 to 5 per cent"; and that "the technology factor . . . accounts for about 95 per cent" (except in the case of passenger car travel, where Commoner admits the contribution of affluence is larger and that of technology smaller). Aside from the obvious arithmetic error, these numbers cannot be justified except by assiduous selection of data, an unconventional definition of affluence, and studious disregard of the cause-and-effect relation between the size of a population and the nature of the technology needed to support it.

Specifically, Commoner cites as his evidence thirteen polluting items whose production increased fivefold or more between 1946 and 1968, while the U.S. population increased 42 per cent. He glosses over the multiplicative role of population, which can be illustrated by noting that a fivefold increase in production of some hypothetical pollutant between 1946 and 1968 would have been only 3.5-fold if population had stayed constant.

Furthermore, an impressive numerical increase need not mean that present production of an item is large in absolute terms, or that it is an important pollutant, but perhaps only that the initial production was small. An example is the 531-fold increase in production of nonreturnable soda bottles, which heads Commoner's list. Though these bottles undeniably represent a waste of energy and resources, they are not a pollutant.

The other items on Commoner's list also fail to justify his sweeping conclusions. Nitrogen fertilizer (11.5-fold increase) is the classic example of diminishing returns: To feed a growing population on an essentially fixed amount of good-quality land *requires* fertilizer additions far out of proportion to the increase in yield. Synthetic fibers (61-fold increase) and plastics (21-fold increase) have supplemented or replaced cotton, wool, and lumber. Could these conventional materials have met the needs of a growing population without help? How much land would have been put into unstable monocultures, overgrazed, or deforested in the attempt? Production of air-conditioner compressors (up 31-fold) and electric housewares (up twelvefold) would be ascribed to increasing affluence by most observers. Commoner bypasses this obstacle to his theory by redefining affluence to include only food, clothing, and housing units per capita (which have not increased much since the 1940s).

Actually, the most accurate indices of society's impact on its environment are probably the production and consumption of energy (consumption equals production plus imports minus exports). Of the five global environmental problems given most attention by the 1970 Study of Critical Environmental Problems, sponsored by Massachusetts Institute of Technology—oil in the oceans, carbon dioxide and particulate matter in the atmosphere, heavy metals, eutrophication, and pesticides—the first three are directly related to energy use.

Commoner does not say much about energy, however, perhaps because it would damage his case to do so. Energy production in the United States in 1969 was 2.4 times that in 1940. Population increased 53 per cent in this period, and energy production per capita increased 57 per cent. Thus, in purely arithmetic terms, population growth and increased production per capita accounted for almost identical shares of the total increase. U.S. energy consumption increased 2.75-fold between 1940 and 1969, corresponding to an 80 per cent increase in consumption per capita. Again, the contribution of population growth is hardly unimportant. Of course, the role of population growth as a contributor to increases in energy consumption has been even greater than the simple arithmetic indicates. Energy-intensive substitutions and diminishing returns per unit of energy used are the inevitable *result* of a growing and increasingly congested population pressing on a finite resource base [see "The People Problem," *SR*, July 4, 1970].

With energy, as with the commodities Commoner has chosen to emphasize, increases have been the combined result of population growth, rising affluence (meaningfully defined to include amenities as well as necessities), and the misuses of technology that both we and Commoner deplore. These factors are multiplicative, not additive, and none is unimportant. Complacency concerning any of them is unjustified and counterproductive.



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# Earth Watch

*Worldwide Environment Notes*

### Park-and-Ride Rail Station

Woodbridge, N.J.

A new station with a large parking lot has been installed here along the main rail line from New York to Washington. MetroPark, as the stop is called, is twenty-five miles from New York City at the conjunction of the Garden State Parkway, State Highway Route 27, and the tracks of the Penn Central Railroad. The New Jersey Turnpike is nearby.

The purpose of the installation is to encourage New Jersey suburbanites headed for New York, Philadelphia, or Washington to park their cars at the station and ride the trains to their destinations instead of driving. The station's parking lot has space for 820 cars. Additional land is available for expansion to accommodate 1,200 vehicles. Parking is free.

The money used to build the parking lot came from the federal Highway Trust Fund and represents the first instance of trust fund dollars being used for non-highway purposes. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 provided that previously restricted funds could be used for the construction of fringe parking facilities for public transportation.

The MetroPark station has an indoor waiting area with seats, rest rooms, and a ticket office. The outdoor platforms have roofed recesses protected on three sides and heated from above to provide shelter from wind, rain, and snow. A pedestrian tunnel under the tracks connects the north- and southbound platforms. The total cost of the facility came to $2,617,500, shared almost equally by the federal Department of Transportation and the state of New Jersey.

According to current railroad schedules, five southbound and four northbound Metroliners—high-speed trains on the New York to Washington run—stop daily at MetroPark. In addition, six conventional southbound and four conventional northbound trains stop there daily. "This will not only get people off the roads but also cut the need for expanding airports," said a government official when the station opened for service last November.

MetroPark is the fourth application of the suburban park-and-ride rail stations concept. The idea has already been tried with success at Capital Beltway, just north of Washington, at a location adjacent to Route 128 near Boston, and at Rye, New York, twenty-four miles north of Manhattan.

### Clearing the Air

Birmingham, Ala.

Production at twenty-three large factories was virtually stopped for twenty-four hours last November by a court order directed to relief of an air pollution crisis. Steel mills, iron foundries, and cement plants were affected by the closure, which the Environmental Protection Agency requested in its first application of emergency powers granted to the federal government by the Clean Air Act of 1970.

An atmospheric inversion combined with the ash, soot, and dust normally spewed from factory chimneys here had turned the sky a reddish brown. The pollution level rose to a count of 771 micrograms of suspended particulate matter per cubic meter of air, about three times the level considered desirable for human well-being. Local health officials asked the major sources of pollution, among them the U.S. Steel Corporation (which has three plants in the area, employing about 11,000 workers) to voluntarily curtail production by 60 per cent. Industry response was deemed inadequate. Since the local authorities lacked the power to enforce appropriate action, EPA stepped in and declared the situation an emergency.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1970, EPA has the authority to seek injunctive relief through the federal district courts when there is an imminent and substantial threat to public health against which the state and local authorities have not taken adequate action. In this instance, EPA requested a total reduction in particulate emissions, to be effected without causing damage to plant equipment. Production at the twenty-three major sources of emissions was consequently curtailed almost completely and some 30,000 workers had to quit work.

On the first morning after the shutdown, the pollution level dropped to 410 micrograms of particulate matter per cubic meter of air. On the second morning, the level dropped to 270, considered safe. Meantime, the weather had changed. A cold front had swept into the area, dispelling the stagnant air. After twenty-four hours, the curb on production was lifted.

The sudden display of federal clout took some company managers by surprise. An EPA spokesman said of the episode, "I think industries will be more cooperative in the future."

### Aid for Local Conservationists

New York

The Ford Foundation has announced a series of grants to municipal conservation commissions in New York, New Jersey, and New England. These little-known groups were formed by citizens responding to environmental problems.

Local conservation commissions are established by town ordinance on the basis of enabling legislation adopted by the states. They are three-to-nine-member bodies appointed by the mayor or other appropriate local authority. Terms run up to five years, usually without pay. The commissions act as environmental advisers and consultants to town officials.

The first municipal conservation commission was created in 1957 in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The idea of such grass roots groups, closely tied to the tradition of the town meeting, took hold in the Northeast during the 1960s. More than 800 commissions now exist in the area, most of them in small communities.

Typically, these groups make inventories of natural resources and open land, conduct surveys and title

*Eric Cato*

**Commuters park cars at new rail station and leave the driving to Amtrak.**



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searches, recommend small-scale reclamation work, write ordinances, initiate zoning plans, identify local environmental problems, and establish priorities in the areas of waste management, pollution control, and land use. Operating on scant funds from their town budgets, the commissions also help to inform public opinion on preservation of environmental quality. They serve, too, as a liaison between the local community and representatives of state, regional, and federal conservation agencies.

The Ford Foundation has set aside $385,000 to support these activities. Conservation commissions may apply for grants of up to $5,000. The money will be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. Grants over $750 will have to be matched dollar for dollar by each of the municipalities. Applications for funds will be reviewed by a board of twenty-two drawn from the states involved in the project. The grants may not be used to purchase land.

A foundation official said of the program, "Although our grants are no substitute for governmental support, they should hasten the development of the commissions' activities and assist them in their attack on some of the more fundamental issues of environmental quality in their communities."

### De-Junking the Rhine

Wiesbaden, West Germany

The banks of the Rhine River, often called "the sewer of Europe," are clean at least along one hundred-mile stretch. Taking advantage of a drought that caused the water to fall to its lowest level in a hundred years and expose the river's banks, the Minister of Agriculture and Ecology for the state of Hesse organized "Operation Cleanup." For four days hundreds of soldiers, river police, municipal civil servants, and volunteers from service organizations labored to collect and dispose of the rubbish littering the naked river banks.

Among the objects removed were tons of plastic containers and tin cans, broken toys, shoes, worn-out tires, barrels, bicycle frames, refrigerators, and furniture. The Minister described the scene as "a grim visual education in the subject of pollution." He expressed the hope that citizens would never again use the Rhine as a junkyard.

### Conference Bikes

Stockholm

One of Sweden's largest bicycle manufacturers—the Monark Company of Varberg—will put 200 brand-new machines at the disposal of the 1,200 or more delegates and observers expected to crowd into this city next June for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Painted blue and white—the U.N. colors—and sporting the conference symbol, the bikes will be available at the three conference locations. Cycle racks will be installed.

In announcing the offer, the conference secretariat in Geneva said the bicycles would serve to remind delegates that there are "alternative technologies to the motorcar which cause less pollution and give more exercise. Bicycles are also much easier to park."

At the end of the two-week conference, the machines will be returned to the manufacturer.

### Pinpointing Historic Buildings

Ottawa

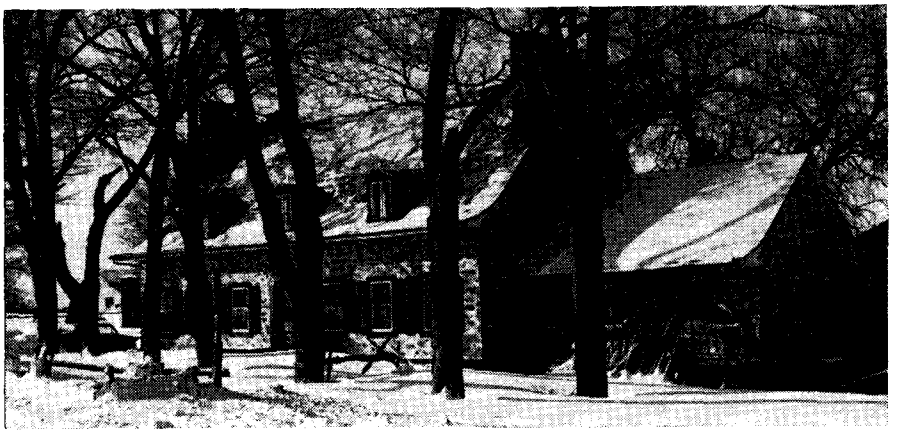
Now under way in Canada is a nationwide inventory of historic buildings. The project, expected to take ten years to complete, will survey and categorize 100,000 buildings, concentrating on those constructed before 1880 in eastern Canada and those built before 1914 in the western part of the country.

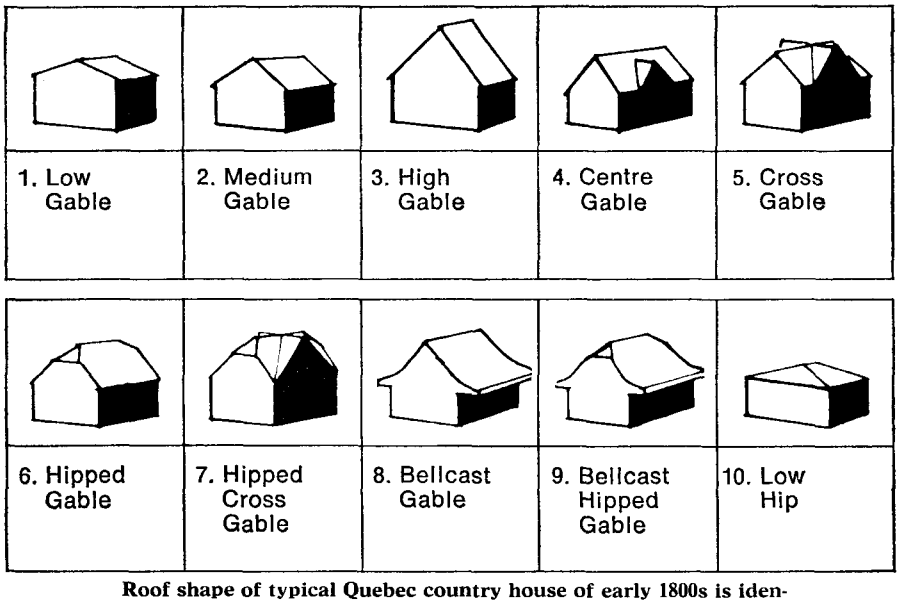
The inventory will pass through three phases: a recording of the exteriors of the 100,000 structures, a study of the interiors of 10,000 buildings selected from the original group, and a detailed documentation of one or two thousand of the most outstanding buildings found in the first two phases.

The purpose of the inventory is to improve the quality of public policy decisions regarding historic preservation and urban renewal by letting all levels of government know what and where the country's architectural heritage is.

Phase one is being carried out by students and other interested individuals. A special ten-page form that includes both written descriptions and pictographs of such design elements as roof shapes, exterior wall materials, and types of window sills makes it possible for those without architectural training to record building exteriors with accuracy. The data thus gathered are being fed into a computer for easy retrieval. The National Historic Sites Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which initiated the building survey, believes that the Canadian inventory is the first comprehensive architectural inventory in the world created for a computerized information system.

Sally Lindsay






**Roof shape of typical Quebec country house of early 1800s is identified by pictograph in Canadian inventory of historic buildings.**



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# Letters to the Environment Editor

### Cities on the Sea

For a minute I thought I had got hold of a 1950 copy of *Popular Science*. But no, there it was on the cover of *Saturday Review*: "Cities on the Sea" by John Lear [*SR*, Dec. 4, 1971].

As a member of the human race, realizing too late what "man" (that amazingly destructive creature whose judgment approaches zero as his knowledge approaches infinity) has already done to this poor tired earth, I am saddened, disheartened, almost despairing, as a result of reading this article.

Having proved Doxiadis right by creating smoking and desolate and terrifying black holes in the midst of all landbound cities—and having spread overpopulated, polluted areas between them like foul scum—and having abandoned all livable small towns and choked them with mechanized super-farms—we shall now "lift the spirit of man" by creating synthetic "water lily" cities which will be instantly "disposable" (at least, the mess will be partially concealed) by sinking them to the bottom of the sea.

A little further on in the article, I get a clue. It seems that "research needs of civilian scientists" have come "into close alignment with long-range planning of the Pentagon." Ah, well.

Even further on, I learn that "man" is not disposed (at least during this decade) to live under the sea, because the world population has not yet reached eight billion and life in landbound cities is not yet totally unbearable. Presumably, when that disastrous situation finally is brought to pass, it will suddenly become feasible for medical science to "morally and humanely" limit population growth. Pollution and tensions must rise until armed conflict takes over everywhere and things really get tough. Then we can build some water lily cities and the Pentagon can sink them without a trace, thus solving the population problem in a way that will not make the doctors and priests feel guilty.

I do not see why we have to wait till things get worse before we try to solve the population problem. I do not see why ruined "inner cities" cannot be rebuilt. I do not see why small towns cannot be revived.

Dear Mr. Lear, you have written so many articles on the side of humanity—on the side of "quality of life"—on the side of other living creatures than man—on the side of natural beauty, clean air, clean water—I can forgive you for writing this one. If only you will tell me you didn't really mean it.

Elizabeth Brockman,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

I was disappointed by the lack of perspective in "Cities on the Sea." At no point did I find statements from the many scientists in Hawaii who consider the project an ecological disaster. For example, Gregory Bateson could have given very learned reasons why the floating city is a mistake. Jan Newhouse in the general science department at the University of Hawaii is another opponent. John Kelly, an articulate surfer and scientist, could have added yet another facet to the argument. A few days before your article appeared, our newspaper published a poll of people who viewed a model of the floating city at the Library of Hawaii. Two-thirds of those queried said they are against a floating city off Waikiki. The reasons are that the effect would be to clutter up the coastline of Hawaii, that it would lead to the subdividing of the world's last great open space, that it would invite population to Hawaii at the very time when we are hoping to slow down immigration, that it would further overload our shoreline with requirements for transportation facilities to accommodate hydrofoils from the floating city.

I should specify that these are my personal views. My newspaper has not taken a position on the matter.

Bob Krauss,
Columnist,
*The Honolulu Advertiser*,
Honolulu, Hawaii

John Lear has done an outstanding job of capturing the whole process of developing an important new idea in a university environment. Thanks for taking the time and trouble to do it really well.

Harlan Cleveland,
President,
University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii

"Cities on the Sea" was accurate and well done. You will be interested to learn that we have just been authorized by the [Declaration of Independence] Bi-centennial Corporation to proceed with a first study of a floating residential community to be built on the Delaware River in time for the 1976 celebration.

Architect Roland C. Davies was associated with me in the presentation to the Bicentennial Corporation. David R. Wittes was our consulting engineer.

Frank Weise, A.I.A.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

### "Only God Can . . ."

In "The Making of a Conservationist" [*SR*, Oct. 2, 1971], former Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel erred on at least three points about the worldwide practice of clear-cutting certain forests.

1) The real argument for clearcutting even-aged forests is not "that it is cheaper" but that sun-loving species need sunlight to reproduce. Tree species vary greatly in their light requirements for reproduction. For example, yellow (tulip) poplar, black cherry, or white birch must have full sunlight to perpetuate themselves, whereas sugar maple or hemlock can be established under quite heavy shade. Thus, in harvesting the forest crop, some form of clear-cutting (from a fraction of an acre on up) is a necessary requirement for the former group of trees, while the shade-tolerant sugar maple and hemlock can be reproduced by cutting only selected trees here and there in the forest. Selection cutting does *not* provide enough light for the sun-loving species, and they soon drop out in a mixed forest where the selection method is used. Light-demanding species occur in a virgin forest only as a result of forest fires or other catastrophes.

2) "A three-year-old tree, a thirty-year-old tree, and a 300-year-old tree" do *not* stand next to one another in even-aged forests where trees are generally within twenty years of the same age.

3) Regardless of the merits of its application in any given case, it is factually inaccurate to say that clear-cutting is "practiced a great deal more by private firms when they use public land than when they use their own property." Private foresters prescribe clear-cutting on private lands just as often as public foresters do on public lands.

H. R. Glascock, Jr.,
Executive Vice President,
Society of American Foresters,
Washington, D.C.

*"Well, no, I don't eat organic, but, like, I am organic."*



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## "What Happens Next?"

*Continued from page 32*

sweet, Rogin strays into territory staked out by J. D. Salinger. Example: Singer awakes in bed to find his wife measuring the distance between their noses. This distance is greater by half an inch than it was the night before. Therefore, Daisy tells him, "we are incontrovertibly growing apart." She also totes a water pistol around the house and weeps while washing Singer's socks. Precisely why she measures, squirts and weeps is left somewhat of a mystery, for it is basic to Rogin's method to charge unanswered questions with more meaning than those that can be answered.

"The theme and pattern of my life," Singer/Rogin says, "is that all of it has happened to me." And the charm and the merit of this book are that one believes him.

*Peter Wood is a writer on the staff of Time-Life Books.*

**THE THIRD WEDDING**

**by Costas Taktsis**
**translated from the Greek**
**by Leslie Finer**

Red Dust, 303 pp., $6.95

*Reviewed by Robert Maurer*

■ Slices of this tumbling, spirited novel about modern Greece often contain the essence of the whole. In one quintessential episode, for example, a dressmaker named Hecuba tells how she came by her classical name. Her parents, a well-meaning but muddle-headed couple, set out to increase the population so that Greece might eventually defeat the Turks and win back the Byzantine Empire. At the same time, eager to restore the "Great Idea" of antiquity, they named their many progeny Aphrodite, Lycourgos, Ismini, Themistocles, Achilles, Hecuba, and so on. Unfortunately, most of their offspring were either stillborn or soon perished from routine disaster. Ismini committed suicide, Lycourgos was crushed under a horse cart. Themistocles stepped on a rusty nail and succumbed to tetanus. Achilles died of consumption. Like Hecuba, who lives to tell this tale, Aphrodite survives, but only as a moneygrubbing slut.

When Costas Taktsis published *The Third Wedding* in 1963—at his own expense under a different title, when he was thirty-five—he stated that he was attempting in the book to see his nation's legendary past in true perspective—in relation to the actuality of modern Greece. He had written, he said, in deliberate reaction against "the pseudo poeticalness and the pseudo heroics of Greek prose in the past 100 years or so."

Nina, the principal narrator, is a common Athenian housewife who has divorced one husband and outlived a second. She has lived through the dictatorship of General Metaxas, the German occupation, and the civil war; and she has a knack for tossing off such pungent aphorisms as ". . . of all God's creatures there's probably no one in the whole wide world who understands us less than the one who comes out of our belly." Hecuba, the histrionic dress-maker who is Nina's neighbor and closest friend, posthumously becomes her third mother-in-law as a result of the wedding that gives the novel its title. The effect is as if Homer had centered his *Odyssey* around the lives of Eumaeus and Euryclea, Odysseus's swineherd and nurse, in order to see life from its underside.

Nevertheless, contrary to what one might expect, Taktsis does not disparage Greece, ancient or modern. Nor do his frequently sharp, often hilarious thrusts at his countrymen's congenital meanness and traditional foibles constitute an attack. In fact, as Nina and Hecuba spin out their family chronicles in one long, gossipy ramble, their chaotic tales combine to form a wry tribute to the indestructible vitality of an entire people.

Time passes. Husbands come and go, children turn out disastrously, poverty and war scourge the land like avenging furies, men sacrifice everything for crackpot religious and political causes, personal flaws undermine the best intentions, death approaches—but, withal, as Nina ages she seems fuller of beans than ever. "The body doesn't grow old unless the heart grows old first," she says—one of the homely adages typical of this novel. And perfectly summing up Hecuba, a perceptive gentleman remarks: "Hecuba Longos, the woman who never says die! You're like Greece, you are. A little bit crazy, but you've got a heart of gold." Without sentimentality (both women's hearts, Taktsis makes clear, have their share of base alloys), without being pseudo anything, the author presents Greece as she is—a nation with flaws, yet worthy of admiration.

Taktsis's characters and his literary style share an overriding zest, which Leslie Finer's translation preserves. *The Third Wedding* misses greatness by a hair. It is Taktsis's first novel and promises much to come.

*Robert Maurer is a frequent critic of modern European fiction.*

**FRASER YOUNG**
**LITERARY CRYPT NO. 1485**

*A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 1485 will be found in the next issue.*

GYNFCUBFE! XZE NZYPAJ

GCYGAC KC ACNN NFPGBJ

FYOYUUYX FZDW FZCE DUC

FYJDE?

—UCWDUJ

**Answer to Literary Crypt No. 1484**

*All are lunatics, but he who can analyze his delusions is called a philosopher.*

—A. BIERCE

**WIT TWISTER #250**

Edited by ARTHUR SWAN

*The object of the game is to complete the poem by thinking of one word whose letters, when rearranged, will yield the appropriate word for each series of blanks. Each dash within a blank corresponds to a letter of the word.*

The — — — — — blew her nose
and wiped her eyes.

She felt the — — — — — of another cold.

She pushed aside her — — — — —
with heavy sighs

And sought her boss, whom she
in hoarse — — — — — told

Of her distress. But he unfeeling
proved:

That small cold — — — — —, his
heart, could not be moved.

—A.S.

*(Answer on page 77)*



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## High Drama

*Continued from page 26*

taking orders from Vientiane, his troops and administration are actually independent from the central puppet authorities and have gradually become an autonomous regime."

Other early indications of U.S. interest and concern to be found in the Defense collection are decisions to use defoliants. In a "National Security Action Memorandum" dated November 30, 1961, McGeorge Bundy transmits President Kennedy's approval of a program which should lead "to food denial" for the enemy—but "only if the most careful basis of resettlement and alternative food supply has been created." Slightly before this, at the beginning of November, Maxwell Taylor makes a historic suggestion to the President. Seizing on the almost divine opportunity of flood control, he urges the dispatch of 8,000 troops, *prepared for combat*, for relief work. The purpose is to "provide a U.S. military presence capable of raising national morale and of showing to Southeast Asia the seriousness of the U.S. intent to resist a Communist takeover." In another "Eyes only for the President" dispatch General Taylor, while stating that the size of the force "need not be great," warns that "the U.S. troops may be called upon to engage in combat to protect themselves." Unfortunately, he mispredicts: "As an area for the operations of U S. troops, SVN is not an excessively difficult or unpleasant place to operate. . . . NVN is extremely vulnerable to conventional bombing. . . ."

Whereas Secretary McNamara concedes the value to Diem of an 8,000-man flood relief force, he insists in a Presidential memorandum dated November 8, 1961, that "it will not convince the other side (whether the shots are called from Moscow, Peking, or Hanoi) that we mean business. . . . [We must issue] a warning through some channel to Hanoi that continued support of the Vietcong will lead to punitive action against North Vietnam. . . . In view of the logistic difficulties faced by the other side, I believe we can assume that the maximum number of U.S. forces required on the ground in Southeast Asia will not exceed six divisions or about 205,000 men."

Thus, in effect, McNamara put the situation in the harshest—and truest—light. To go ahead now would mean a long pull and eventual involvement at least with Hanoi. "But at this time," the narrative states, "even people like Galbraith (and Schlesinger . . .) saw no alternative to continuing to support Vietnam, although not to continuing to support Diem personally. Galbraith was, if anything, more optimistic . . . than was the Taylor Report." The narrative then collapses into handwringing: "It is hard to think of any realistic counter-arguments to the case for settling the dispute and get on with either trying to do better in the war, or get rid of Diem."

The debate about Diem began early and continued until his murder. On August 4, 1954, for instance, the "intelligence community" had begun to express doubts. In a memorandum dated 7 December, 1954, found only in the Pentagon edition, Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson reports that Diem's old friend Mike Mansfield felt that "we should continue to do whatever was possible to support the government of Diem." And whom did he suggest to implement it? Wesley Fishel, the CIA's man from Michigan State!

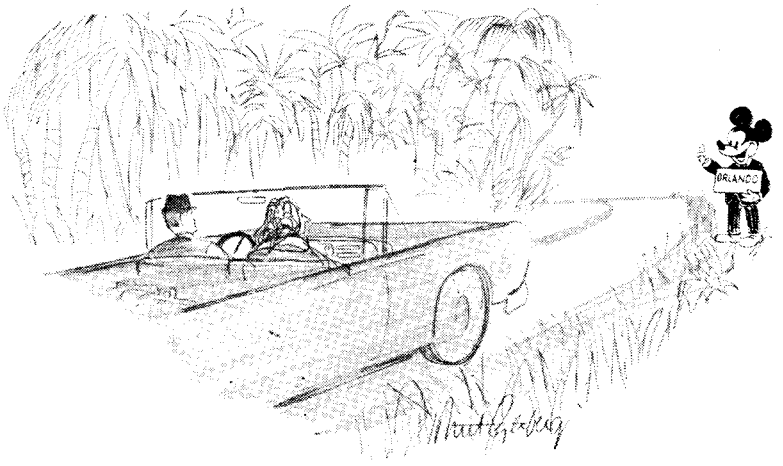
In a cable sent via CIA, dated November 20, 1961, Galbraith, by then Ambassador to India, spoke his mind to JFK. This document, not available in Beacon, admits the situation in Vietnam is "indubitably bad." Shall we withdraw? "Given an even moderately effective government," says Galbraith, "and putting the relative military power into perspective, I can't help thinking that the insurgency might very soon be settled." The next day in a second cable Galbraith continues: ". . . having started on this hopeless game we have no alternative, but to play it out for a minimum time. . . . The only solution must be to drop Diem . . . [which] will neither be difficult nor unduly dangerous. . . ." "We should not," he adds, "be alarmed by the army as an alternative. It would buy time and get a fresh dynamic." Then, raising the specter of China behind the Vietnamese struggle, Galbraith suggests that the Canadians and Australians be approached. "There can be no longer," he says, "be any question the food those two are supplying is of nearly desperate importance to the Chinese. . . . Properly approached, the Canadians and Australians would surely make the point forcefully."

There is, of course, no end to what "idea men," as opposed to intellectuals, can conceive. In 1966 when the bombing of North Vietnam was "going badly" (for the U.S. in one sense, for the Vietnamese in another), Roger Fisher of Harvard's Law School sent a memo to John McNaughton of Defense. "He had in mind a primarily air-seeded line of barbed wire, mines, and chemicals. . . ." This would "arrest infiltration." It was a hot idea. So hot that George Kistiakowsky, Karl Kaysen, Jerome Wiesner, and Jerrold Zacharias—who, happily, "were not identified with the vocal academic criticism of the Administration's Vietnam policy"—made a similar suggestion to Defense. This led to the summer study of 1966 called JASON in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, which also concluded that bombing was ineffective and suggested a barrier between North and South Vietnam. The result was what is now called, with great pride by General Westmoreland, "the electronic battlefield." The JASON staff urged the implanting of millions of Gravel mines, thousands of sensors, hundreds of airstrikes, tens of thousands of cluster bombs. These scientists, top-rank members of liberal academe, had really come up with something.

The problem for the idea men whose ideas keep popping up in the Pentagon Papers is Indochina *itself*. They don't know anything about the area, although they may have been there numerous times.

Eisenhower, who was always praised for his sensitivity and insight, couldn't figure it out. Excised from the twelve-volume edition, but included in Beacon, are his last musings just before Kennedy's inauguration:

> He wondered aloud [according to Clark Clifford] why, in interventions of this kind, we always seem to find that the morale of the Communist forces was better than that of the democratic forces. His explanation was that the Communist philosophy appeared to produce a sense of dedication on the part of its adherents, while



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there was not the same sense of dedication on the part of those supporting the free forces.

Maxwell Taylor didn't get that far. "The ability of the Viet Cong," he said on November 27, 1964, "continuously to rebuild their units and to make good their losses is one of the mysteries of this guerrilla war. . . . Not only do the Viet Cong units have the recuperative powers of the phoenix, but they have an amazing ability to maintain morale. Only in rare instances have we found evidences of bad morale among Viet Cong prisoners or recorded in captured Viet Cong documents."

A 1970 RAND study on the motivation and morale of twenty-two North Vietnamese prisoners solves Taylor's problem: "The enemy soldier trusts his leaders, likes his political officer, gains strength from criticism/self-criticism and the three-man cell, draws pride from his military successes, is encouraged by what he sees as the unalterable support and sympathy of the people, and relies heavily on what he insists is the righteousness of his cause. This parallels the findings of some of the 1965, 1966, and 1967 RAND studies on the same subject."

What the men whose voices we hear in the Pentagon documents don't know is that the history of the Vietnamese is their 2,000-year struggle to be free. Vietnamese peasants are not neutral rice-eaters "who just want to be left alone" but ardent nationalists. Yet, like all human beings, they burn and bleed very easily. *One hour* in the civilian "burn ward" at, say, Quang Ngai in 1965 would have done wonders for Lodge, Rusk, the Bundys, Taylor, Dulles, and maybe even Galbraith, Wiesner and Kayser. They would find life less mysterious and might have fewer "ideas."

What do we hear when they speak? We hear of "progressive squeeze-and-talk," of "orchestration," "crescendo," and "scenario." South Vietnam may be left "like a patient who died despite the extraordinary efforts of a good doctor," while three "audiences" watch: "the Communists," "our allies," and "the U.S. public." Each must receive a different "message." The story may be bittersweet, even sad: "It is essential —however badly SEA may go over the next two to four years—that the U.S. emerge as a 'good' doctor. We must have kept promises, been tough, taken risks, gotten bloodied, and hurt the enemy very badly."

Hurting. Hurting the enemy, making him ache—or die. The Senate Subcommittee on Refugees has recently reported:

> In this year, 1971, more civilians are being killed and wounded in the three countries of Indochina, and many more made refugees, than at any time in history. Most of the casualties are caused, and people made refugees, by American and allied military activities.

Shall we, unable to achieve an end we should never have desired, destroy the ancient cultures and peoples of Indochina because we cannot win their hearts and minds? Are their bodies, then, so cheap?

## Estes Kefauver

*Continued from page 29*

turned down his solicitations for support. When he could attract "professionals" he used them. Thus, his 1952 campaign manager was Gael Sullivan, a protégé of Chicago Mayor Ed Kelly and former executive director of the Democratic National Committee. In 1956 one of his key aides was J. Howard McGrath, a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee who served briefly as Attorney General in the Truman administration.

A far more serious shortcoming is Gorman's failure to adequately explain Kefauver's personality or his political appeal. Kefauver was a complicated man whose private thoughts and feelings seldom appear in this biography. His political career rested on his ability to appeal to the grass roots, yet he was, in his wife's words, "not much interested in individuals." He was somewhat of an enigma to his friends and family and, apparently, to Gorman as well. Gorman even seems puzzled by Kefauver's political success, which he attributes to a combination of populist rhetoric and "a special kind of charisma" that allowed him to win the confidence of voters. In fact, much of Kefauver's appeal probably derived from his role as a champion of embattled community values. In attacking crime, corruption, boss rule, and monopoly, he spoke to the deepest fears of those Americans who were alarmed by the erosion of traditional small town values. His last battle, fittingly enough, was an unsuccessful fight against the Communications Satellite Corporation, a private monopoly created by the Kennedy administration and dominated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

*Robert Griffith teaches history at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He wrote "The Politics of Fear: Joseph R. McCarthy and the Senate."*

Answer to Wit Twister, page 75
steno, onset, notes, tones, stone.


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*(Continued on page 78)*



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(Continued from page 77)

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*(Continued on page 80)*



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## PROPERTY FOR SALE

(Continued from page 79)

**ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL AND SPECTACULAR** homes in San Diego County, located approximately 4 miles southwest of Rancho Santa Fe, is now available because the owner has moved to the East. This new contemporary designed residence contains approximately 3,900 square feet on 4 different levels, consisting of a recreation room which is located on the lower level along with a full bath, a fireplace and a kitchenette, a main floor consisting of a living room with 22 foot ceilings, a dining room with stained glass windows and an adjoining patio and kitchen with every modern convenience, a master bedroom on its own private floor with a spacious bath, dressing room, fireplace, and two balconies from which one can see the ocean to the west and the mountains to the south and east. Finally, on the top floor there are 2 bedrooms and a bath along with 2 studies which could be converted into 2 bedrooms.

**THE POOL** is surrounded by real and imitation boulders and has every imaginable facility including high and low diving boards, waterfalls, slides, outdoor barbecue, wet bar, and snack bar as well as two unusual cavern-like dressing rooms (the owner has invested over $100,000 in this area alone).

**A RECESSED LIGHTED TENNIS COURT** with dressing rooms is located a short distance from the house and to the south are stables large enough for boarding three horses but which are readily expandable.

**THERE IS ALSO A SMALL HOUSE** consisting of 2 bedrooms and a bath, which could be either servants' quarters or a guest house with certain renovations.

**THERE ARE 17 ACRES** which would be difficult to surpass in beauty and strategic location because of the magnificent view of the ocean and the mountains, along with a rolling green lawn and beautiful gardens with towering eucalyptus trees. This is a truly unforgettable estate well worth the asking price of $585,000 which is the owner's investment in this property. Liberal financing is available. ROBERT K. SMITH, Realtor, 7911 Herschel Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037. 714-459-4471.

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**GOING ABROAD NEXT SUMMER?** Go The Experiment Way: travel with 11 American students to one of 34 countries; learn a language, if you wish, or improve one you know; live with a native family; see the country with people who call it home. Special projects and academic credit available. Interested? Write: The Experiment in International Living, West Hill, Putney, Vermont 05346. Indicate age and year in school.

**LYSISTRATA**—Cruise the Greek Islands with Professor A. D. Winspear in his private yacht. Swift, clean ship, excellent food, interpretative lectures. Two week cruises $330 (U.S.) inclusive. Write for 1972 brochure, P.O. Box 3263, Postal Station B, Calgary 41, Alberta, Canada.

**JOIN THE CREW** in the Virgin Islands for 8 days sailing aboard popular sailing ship, "MAVERICK." From $190, all inclusive. Free folder. Stateside phone 201-566-6416, or Airmail WESTINDIAMAN CRUISES, Box 2131S, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801.

**MEXICO TODAY.** $7.95, Harper; Epic of Latin America, $12.50, Doubleday, by John Crow; both completely revised, updated to 1971. At bookstores.

**THIS AD + $7.00** per person, double occupancy entitles you to real value New York. Next time try CENTURY-PARAMOUNT HOTEL, 235 West 46th Street, convenient theatres and everything; 650 rooms, with bath, TV, air conditioning. Single-$10.00. Don't delay, reserve now. This is a "sleeper" in every sense.

**FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS** and Graduates. Stay in a Soviet youth center. Or sail with Breton fishermen; ski in August at Mont Blanc; make bicycle trip in Denmark; climb glacier-covered Alps; hike with Czech students; speak French in France or Spanish in Spain all summer; live with European family. Music festivals, theatres. Exceptional summer travel plans in Western Europe—Russia—Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. 21st year. Write: George R. Shumlin, Putney Student Travel, Putney, Vermont 05346.

**GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE**—unmatched, personally escorted—$633. Professor Berg, Saint Mary's College, California 94575.

## TRAVEL

**EAST AFRICAN NATURE SAFARI.** Andy & Alice Colquhoun specialize in arranging and accompanying Photographic Safaris for one or two married couples. Box 168, Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

**EUROPE THIS SUMMER?** Ages 22-35. Looking for a low-cost coed trip combining a magnificent ten country itinerary with loads of free time, theatre tickets, fine hotels and all meals? Eight weeks, $1,675; six weeks, $1,475; four weeks, $1,150; WITH NO EXTRAS. Dr. S. M. Lutnick, 313 Post Avenue, Westbury, N.Y. 11590. 516-WA 1-7898.

**COWEN-LADD TOURS** for secondary school students. Eighth summer of trips to Europe, Scandinavia, and Russia. Climbing, bicycling, kayaking, camping as well as Europe's major cities. Small groups, young leaders. Write: Mrs. P. R. Walker, 86 Spring Road, North Kingstown, R.I. 02852.

**SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.** Exploring and Collecting in Wilderness Areas of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, by young naturalists and photographers. Resident Archaeologist. Prairie Trek for Boys (13-16); Turquoise Trail for Girls (13-16); Little Outfit for Boys (10-12). 43rd year. Thomas M. Billings, Jr., Box 40451, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240.

**EASTER IN PARIS** — 1 week, Postgraduate Medical Seminar; 2nd week, provinces or Morocco available. Group flights. Write: Canterbury Travel, 95 Madison Avenue, NYC, 10016.

**HOTEL TUDOR.** New York at back-home prices. Singles from $12, doubles from $15. On N.Y.'s fashionable East Side. Near UN, theatres, Empire State, Radio City and famous 5th Avenue shops. Comfortable rooms with TV, phones, air conditioning. Cocktail lounge and English Pub. Write for brochure. 304 East 42nd Street, New York, 10017. 212-YU 6-8800.

**DISCOVER PEACE** midst mountain and forest. Vegetarian meals with private room and bath for two, $150 per week. Write Margarita Turner, Box 1187, Guadalajara, Mexico.

**OUTDOOR TRIPS.** Hiking in Scotland. Camping in Canadian Rockies and Vancouver Island. Emphasis on nature study and photography. Write: John Philip, 508, 990 Lagoon Drive, Vancouver 5, Canada.

**15 ADVENTURERS WANTED** for sailing expedition to Mexico, the Galapagos, Panama, San Blas and Cayman Islands. Seals, iguanas, sharks, whales. Shipwreck diving. Primitive Indians. 10 weeks, 6,000 miles. Sailing June 21st. Also 8 day Virgin Island Cruises. Brigantine Romance, Box 5086, St. Thomas, V.I.

**WITTER FESTIVAL TOURS** announces an extravagant May-June motor coach cruise of the Florence, Brescia, Salzburg, Vienna, Zurich, Strasbourg and Aldeburgh Festivals. 15, 16 or 31 days inclusive. 15 persons only. For information and brochure: 69 rue Caulaincourt, Paris 18, France.

**CHEAPER CAR RENTAL** in Europe through Car Hire Centre International. Rentals expertly tailored to suit your itinerary. For details on low rates, extra 10% discount, write: 23 Swallow Street, London, W1R 7HD.

**WINDJAMMER CRUISE.** Barefoot vacation, congenial shipmates, great grub and grog. Acapulco 28 days, $699; South Pacific 40 days, $999. One and two week voyages available. Write Oceanwide Adventure Cruises, P.O. Box 2706, Dept. 101, Palos Verdes, California 90274.

**BRITISH ISLES:** Fully guided individualized touring by automobile with knowledgeable drivers. Write for brochure: Personal Touring Services, 62 Highlands Court, London SE19 1DS, England.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIAL — MEXICO** — Rail tour February 25th-March 12th, 1972. Mexico's "Grand Canyon," Mexico City, Puebla, Cholula, Veracruz, Merida, Progreso, Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Teotihuacan, air-conditioned "Pullmans," private lounge and diner, American style menus, bottled water, anthropological experts. Cost from El Paso, lower $540. WAMPLER TOURS, Box 45-SR, Berkeley, California 94701.

**EAST AFRICAN SAFARI ADVENTURE**—16 days for only $995, air fare from New York included. De-luxe accommodation. Visit Treetops, Mt. Kenya Safari Club and five major game parks. No optionals. Pre-season departures. Color brochures. We also plan camp and special interest safaris for individuals and groups. Travel Planners International, 11 West 42nd Street, Room 1818, NYC, 10036.



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# KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1969

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

**By Thomas H. Middleton**

| DEFINITIONS | WORDS |
|---|---|
| A. Manifestation or appearance; display | 2 30 45 49 52 70 |
| B. Field day for equestrians | 85 200 3 26 35 41 117 120 |
| C. Vacillate, waver | 125 132 136 147 174 186 |
| D. Scientific studies of behavior | 191 196 6 20 104 112 165 170 187 40 |
| E. Water sprite | 145 157 168 183 198 203 |
| F. Any of various plants of the genus *Solanum* | 12 36 54 67 76 77 101 123 162 177 |
| G. Unaffectedly | 178 199 15 129 134 159 192 8 25 |
| H. Small fish of the family Gasterosteidae | 57 66 83 103 122 130 139 63 88 110 133 |
| I. Director of "The Lady Vanishes" | 149 161 34 60 82 106 141 182 156 |
| J. Author of "Egmont" | 13 31 59 81 115 148 |
| K. Unreservedly; completely | 189 21 46 65 68 118 153 167 |
| L. William of ____: medieval scholastic philosopher | 43 114 107 166 193 32 |
| M. Negligent | 58 80 97 102 151 164 188 50 |
| N. Compunction | 74 185 62 78 111 126 201 |
| O. Characteristic peculiarities or technicalities (3 wds.) | 7 22 75 128 163 172 195 44 56 87 |
| P. Make speechless with amazement | 119 181 79 48 72 90 96 175 9 17 155 |
| Q. One that belittles or derogates, esp. habitually | 176 4 92 173 14 5 93 51 69 |
| R. Aspiration; initiative; energy | 150 138 143 53 99 108 47 194 |
| S. Exalted moral excellence | 27 94 140 39 171 116 146 71 |
| T. Gallant *(archaic)* | 1 16 135 127 42 61 10 28 19 |
| U. Mortal; human | 33 154 121 100 169 89 105 179 84 |
| V. Showy but inferior and worthless | 95 18 91 24 142 202 38 11 190 |
| W. At full strength; not lessened or weakened | 113 124 23 73 160 86 37 137 98 55 29 180 |
| X. "And here were forests ancient as _____." (2 wds.; Coleridge, "Kubla Khan") | 158 184 64 197 144 131 152 109 |

## DIRECTIONS

*Don't let the definitions scare you. If you can guess five or six of these WORDS correctly, you should be able to solve the Double-Crostic . . . When you've guessed a WORD, fill in the dashes, and also write each letter in its correspondingly numbered square in the diagram. When all the squares are filled in, you will have a quotation from a published work. Dark squares indicate the ends of words. If there is no dark square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . You should be able to see words and phrases begin to form in the diagram on the basis of having just a few letters. Enter the letters you can guess into the diagram and the blanks in the defined WORDS, and you'll find yourself working from WORDS to diagram and back, solving the puzzle . . . The initial letters of the defined WORDS spell the name of the author and the title of the work from which the quotation was taken. This acrostic feature can be very helpful to the solver.*

| | | | 1 T | 2 A | 3 B | 4 Q | | 5 Q | 6 D | 7 O | 8 G | 9 P | 10 T | 11 V | 12 F | | 13 J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Q | 15 G | 16 T | 17 P | 18 V | | 19 T | 20 D | 21 K | 22 O | 23 W | | 24 V | 25 G | | 26 B | 27 S | 28 T |
| 29 W | | 30 A | 31 J | 32 L | 33 U | 34 I | 35 B | 36 F | 37 W | 38 V | | 39 S | 40 D | | 41 B | 42 T | 43 L |
| 44 O | 45 A | | 46 K | 47 R | | 48 P | 49 A | | 50 M | 51 Q | 52 A | 53 R | 54 F | 55 W | 56 O | 57 H | |
| 58 M | 59 J | 60 I | 61 T | 62 N | 63 H | 64 X | 65 K | | 66 H | 67 F | 68 K | 69 Q | 70 A | 71 S | _ | 72 P | 73 W |
| 74 N | 75 O | 76 F | | 77 F | 78 N | 79 P | 80 M | 81 J | 82 I | 83 H | 84 U | 85 B | | 86 W | 87 O | | 88 H |
| 89 U | 90 P | 91 V | 92 Q | | 93 Q | 94 S | | 95 V | 96 P | 97 M | 98 W | 99 R | | 100 U | 101 F | 102 M | |
| 103 H | 104 D | 105 U | 106 I | 107 L | | 108 R | 109 X | | 110 H | 111 N | 112 D | 113 W | 114 L | 115 J | 116 S | 117 B | 118 K |
| | 119 P | 120 B | 121 U | 122 H | | 123 F | 124 W | 125 C | | 126 N | 127 T | 128 O | 129 G | 130 H | | 131 X | 132 C |
| 133 H | 134 G | | 135 T | | 136 C | 137 W | 138 R | 139 H | | 140 S | 141 I | 142 V | 143 R | | 144 X | 145 E | |
| 146 S | 147 C | 148 J | | 149 I | 150 R | 151 M | 152 X | | 153 K | 154 U | 155 P | 156 I | | 157 E | 158 X | 159 G | |
| 160 W | 161 I | 162 F | 163 O | 164 M | 165 D | 166 L | 167 K | | 168 E | 169 U | 170 D | 171 S | 172 O | 173 Q | 174 C | 175 P | |
| 176 Q | 177 F | 178 G | 179 U | | 180 W | 181 P | 182 I | 183 E | | 184 X | 185 N | 186 C | 187 D | | 188 M | 189 K | 190 V |
| 191 D | 192 G | | 193 L | 194 R | 195 O | 196 D | 197 X | 198 E | 199 G | | 200 B | 201 N | 202 V | 203 E | | | |

**Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 6 of this issue.**



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Khajuraho.

The very word is like an incantation transporting me back into the 9th century.

Yet only an hour's plane trip away from modern, lovely Delhi.

## Jaipur-Nov.5

Jaipur is like a city that blushes.

All pink.

I find it a very pretty town, set like an oasis in the arid Rajasthan Desert.

Took an elephant "taxi" up to the Amber Palace. A fortress set high on a hill.

And it is not made of amber.

Beautiful tie and dyes, enamelled jewelry.

Everywhere in India, I am waited on hand and foot.

In some places, unexpected luxury.

In others, spartan fare. But all so worthwhile.

So much to see.

## Khajuraho-Oct.30

Embracing figures everywhere. Lost in a timeless love.

I feel as if I have stumbled on an orgy.

I remember the gentle, modest women I have met.

How different these demanding bodies that twine and twist in every conceivable attitude of love.

# See India. It's another world.

For information please contact The Government of India Tourist Office, N.Y., 19 E. 49th St.; Chicago, 201 N. Michigan Ave.; San Francisco, 685 Market St. Also Canada; Mexico.

Name

Street

City

State Zip

My Travel Agent is

Art objects courtesy of SONA The boutique of India.

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# Engineering Teamwork all-American style

These three young people work together in Bethlehem's reinforcing bar engineering department in Seattle.

Charles James, at right, advanced from trainee to assistant chief draftsman in four years. He is responsible for all trainee instruction in his office. Born on the Tulalip Indian Reservation near Seattle, he worked part-time as a commercial fisherman to finance his education at both technical school and college. After graduation he held several jobs before joining Bethlehem as a trainee detailer.

Now it is Charles James who helps our trainees to learn the ropes.

Marvin Williams, at left, is one of these trainees. He was an ironworker apprentice, but a back injury made it necessary for him to seek less strenuous employment. His interest in the trainee program is evidenced by his enrollment in a night course to speed his knowledge of drafting skills.

When asked how she liked her work, Karen Hoyer, a detailer trainee, replied: "The guys I work with are terrific. The only static I've had is from a few customers who didn't believe I was a Bethlehem detailer when I telephoned to ask some questions about a construction job. They called back to confirm that I was a Bethlehem employee."

These three employees of dissimilar backgrounds serve to remind all of us that there is nothing in modern technology that takes the place of dedicated people working in close harmony.

At Bethlehem Steel we believe in equal opportunity for all. We employ some 120,000 people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age or national origin.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL**

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